The Bombay Ga

No. 10,883—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's Steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 24 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. Friday.
—	LOMBARDY ..	2728	500	W. H. Mudie	..19th Oct.
L.	ROSETTA	[illegible]	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L.	CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
—	SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
—	VENETIA.....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
NEPAUL..........	3536	600	H. Wyatt	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN...........	3330	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES.......	2981	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do. ..	340		II do.	350	
III do. ..	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Thursday .... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday .... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R	[illegible]
,,	II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	[illegible]
From Naples.	I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	[illegible]
,,	II do.	do. ..	105	do. ..	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ....1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA..........	G. Sturli......	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE..........	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	26th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

WANTED, a BOAT, teak, copper rivetted, to row and sail, complete with oars, sails, &c Must be either new or nearly so. Apply giving description, price and where the boat may be seen, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, S. and A., Ahmednagar.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE nominated by Government for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition, to be held in Calcutta in December next, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce (Graham's Buildings) on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

By Order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th October, 1883.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS THUCKER KESOWJEE JADOWJEE, of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED TO SELL and DISPOSE OF ABSOLUTELY the two several BUNGALOWS and PREMISES situate on the Malabar Hill, in Bombay, and hereunder more particularly described. ALL PERSONS having or claiming to have any SHARE or INTEREST whatever in the said properties or any right, title, estate, claim or demand whatsoever therein or thereto, are hereby requested to make the same known to us as attorneys for the purchaser WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, failing which the contract will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that [illegible] parcel of fazendari ground situate on the Mal[illegible] on the west side of Ridge-road, containing by ad[illegible]ement 6,182 7-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, with the bungalow, outhouses, and all other premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of [illegible] No. 140, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, [illegible] by the said Ridge road, on the west by [illegible] ndly hereinafter described, on the [illegible] of Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and [illegible] property belonging to Mr. Tapidass Varuj[illegible] which said bungalow is now in the occupation [illegible] E. Sheridan.

[illegible]NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari [illegible] situate on the Malabar Hill, on the western side [illegible] Ridge-road, containing by admeasurement [illegible] yards, and assessed by the Collector of [illegible] above de[illegible] part[illegible] [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

The "MALDA" may proceed to Beypore first, returning to Calicut afterwards.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,465 tons, on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th October, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
QUEEN ANNE TABLE PLATE.

Electro-plate of every description on sale by
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER'S
GAUZE MERINO VESTS.

	Cash per doz.
FINE GAUZE, Cool and Strong..........	Rs. 20 to Rs. 26
ELASTIC GAUZE, Comfortable and durable..........	,, 35 to ,, 40
SUPERFINE GAUZE, Best obtainable....	,, 48 to ,, 58
SILK and WOOL, specially made for Indian Wear..........	,, 67 to ,, 90

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER, Has preference over all other kinds.

1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 11 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, st[illegible] sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 26 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,, 30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy..........	,,	,, 33 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use..........	,,	,, 54 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS, INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
,, ,, Cushions, circular.
,, ,, ,, Four cornered.
,, ,, ,, French reeded.
,, ,, Pillows.
,, Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
,, Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.
,, Water Bed vulcanized, 6 feet by 3 feet.
,, Water and Air-Bed, Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.
Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! !
NEW GOODS ! !

LATEST NOVELTIES, LATEST NOVELTIES.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

Paris Sweets, Vanil, Pistaches and Burnt Almonds, Crystalised Fruits, Apricots, French Prunes, Vanilla Biscuits,
Morocco Leather, Velvet, Plush Photo. and Music Albums,
Morocco Leather, Velvet, Plush Ladies' Companion, Scent Cases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, Silk Fans, Fancy Inkstands,
Cricket, Badminton, Lawn-Tennis and Croquet Sets.
Toys, plain and mechanical, Steam Engines,
Perambulaters, single, double and patent 4 wheels,
Birthday-Cards, plain, mechanical, and ivorite.
Parrot and Canary Cages,
And a splendid choice collection of Birthday, Wedding and Christmas Presents.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
No. 33, Meadow-street.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,

BEGS to draw the attention of his numerous friends and constituents that they should loose no time to select from the following LIST of HOUSES at MATHERAN available for the October Season :—

Kinlock House..........	800
Bee Hive..........	600
Sea View..........	500
Paradise Lodge	500
The Folly..........	500
Scott's Bungalow..........	500
Barr Cottage	500
Rose Hill..........	500
Walker's Bungalow	500
Stone Henge	400
The Chalet	400
Rose Cottage..........	400
Forest Lodge..........	400
Stone House	400
The Byke	400
Maria Cottage	400
Caprira House	400
Wadia Lodge	400
Red Lands..........	350
Bella Vista..........	350
Arnould's Lodge..........	350
Cama Lodge..........	350
Ewart Lodge	300
Keepsake	300
Woodlands..........	300
Springwood	300
Cairnmore	300
Rozario Cottage	300
Mary Lodge	300
Fernwood	300
Fleetwood	300
Coxson's Bungalow	300
Hill House	300

For plans and list of furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

9, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully furnished BUNGALOW on "Land's End," Malabar Hill, consisting of a drawing, dining, three bed and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

9, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.
54	0	... Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O.	... 54	0
			Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.			
33	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 33	0
			The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.			
30	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 30	0
			A choice matured Spirit.			
26	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 26	0
			Good and pure.			
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22	8
			The cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22	8
			Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15	0
			A good wholesome spirit.			
20	0	... Plymouth	... GIN	... Dry	... 20	0
			Very palatable flavour.			
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	... Very superior...	18	0
			Pure and fine by age.			
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17	0
			High quality and delicate flavour.			
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica ...	22	8
			An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS!

WE have just received a splendid assortment of these well-known CHEROOTS in good condition. Prices as follows, in boxes of 100 :—

Thompson's	Re.	1 12
Dawson's	,,	1 12
Rogers' Manillas	,,	1 12
Noble's	Rs.	1 12
Havannahs	,,	2 0

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet, &c...	14	8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, extra quality...	20	0
,, quarter sheets	10	8
,, sheets and rollers (best quality)...	30	0
,, ,, ,, (extra ,,)...	32	0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets	10	8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material... ... ... Rs. 45 and	50	0

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.
HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
THE OLDEST EUROPEAN WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty and Dues, on these* items Discount is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount otherwise are most liberal for cash.

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A1,	SOLERA.	AM ROSO.	MONTILLA.
Rs. 40 8	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 29 8	Rs. 28 8

PORT.

OLD CRUSTED.	INVALIDS.	ESSERT	SPANISH.
Rs. 38 0	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 23 0	Rs. 15 0

BURGUNDY.

CHAMBERTIN.	VOLNAY.	BE NE.	CHABLIS.
Rs. 34 8	Rs. 23 8	R [illegible] 0	Rs. 18 8

GERMAN WINES.

JOHANNISBERGER.	RUDESHEIMER.	SPK. HOCK.	SPK. MOSELLE.
Rs. 51 0	Rs. 31 0	Rs. 45 0	Rs. 45 & 34

LIME JUICE CORDIAL 13 8, CYDER 7-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

*Detailed Price-Lists on application Post-Free.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT A
RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP R
DIAMOND CLUSTER RIN
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILV

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-s[illegible]t,
POO[illegible]A.

43, Esplanade-road,
BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumer MORTON and Co. and M H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India) also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort ; Cumballa Hill and
Opposite Crawford Market.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).
CORRUGATED TIL
ORNAMENTAL H DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suits the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SURVEYORS WANTED.—Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 8th October, 1883.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions :—

TERMS :—Wholesale and Retail.

NOTE :—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table ...Rs.	56
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	78
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c..........	84
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers..........	95
Singer's No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers	

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India :

2, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBA
Or to their Branch Offices :—
Hall Road, LAHORE ;
4, Dalhousie Square, CALC
14, Elgin Road, ALLAH

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COM

NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] EXCHANGES at the Colab[illegible] at the Prince's Dock will only be [illegible] on presentation of Tickets obtain[illegible] Company, and at the Prince's [illegible] Price Rs. 10 per packet of 40 [illegible] of 20 Tickets.

NOTICES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on behalf of the Cutch State, by the Undersigned at or up to noon of the 15th October, for the SUPPLY of 250 tons of WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL of the best quality. The coals are to be delivered at Cutch Mandavi within fifteen days after notice of acceptance of the tender.

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
Agent, Cutch State.

105, Dadysett's Agiary, Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWA
COMPANY.
TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of R delivered into Railway Wagons bay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTA design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gau Lithographed drawing of sectio can be had on application to the

Storekeeper's Office, Pa

MOFUSS

TENDERS a GUNNIES tories of the Co These require together :— Broach, gaum, O Tend 1883. low

...Mr. George Crofton.
d cap-
ith a weak-
and Flirtation
ge price set upon
edly unlikely to be
...Miss Emma Markham.
nzo (an Officer of Police, who haunts the Tavern containing his Sweetheart—in fact—an Inn-Spectre)...Mr. Geo. Norville.
Beppo (a particularly heavy Ruffian, not troubled with the faintest outline of a conscience, or, indeed, with anything but the conventional hoarseness peculiar to Melo-Dramatic Brigands)...Mr. Michael Comerford.
Giacomo (a promising young Bandit)...Mr. J. Devon.
Francesco (a young Farmer, in love with Zerlina)...Miss Emily Blain.
Zerlina (the beauty of the Village, and barmaid of "The Jolly Brigands")...Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Lady Allcash (a Lady making her first Tour, and, through F-a-D-o's wiles very nearly her first trip)...Mrs. Norville.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.

SCENE I.

EXTERIOR OF THE "JOLLY BRIGANDS."

Extraordinary instance of Brute Taming by Fra Diavolo.

SCENE II.

ANOTHER

Evil consequences of a Strike—Beppo possessed of an Iron Will, and Giacomo proves the Legacy.

SCENE III.

ZERLINA'S CHAMBER.

SCENE IV.

This Scene is introduced entirely for the Domestic Felicity of Lord and Lady Allcash, who become reconciled to their own, and (it is to be hoped) to the Public's satisfaction.

SCENE V.

TEA GARDENS AT THE JOLLY BRIGANDS.

UNALLOYED HAPPINESS OF EVERYBODY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30: Commence at 9.

Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FOR SALE
LETTS'S DIARIES—1884.
LETTS'S DIARIES—1884.
LETTS'S DIARIES—1884.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

GREAT BARGAIN.

TO THE TRADE.—JUST ARRIVED 1,900 CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

COMPRISING upwards of 400 DISTINCT DESIGNS of Folding, Prize, Extra-size and Chromo Cards, in the most beautiful varieties, from the FIRST HOUSE IN LONDON (all the higher priced cards are each in an envelope). Price only Rs. 100; or half (950) for Rs. 52; or quarter (475) for Rs. 27-8.

Complete detailed list of contents will be sent on enclosing stamp. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES Co., SERAMPORE.

N. B.—Smaller quantities can be had at special rates.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per share of the above Company will be paid at its registered office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY next, the 15th inst. between the hours of 12 a.m. to 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th October, 1883, on production of share certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

12th Oct. 1883.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Council from 1st July to 10th October instant.
2. Government Resolution communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the proposal of the Corporation to pay Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, an additional personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.
3. Town Council's Resolution granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. Barrow, Secretary to the Council, and Clerk to the Corporation, from November next, and appointing Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, Controller, to act as Secretary during Mr. Barrow's absence.
4. Sanction to be asked, to the grant of Rs. 3,500, to provide (1) for the temporary employment of seven Medical Officers during the late prevalence of cholera, and of an eighth Medical Officer for the charge of a temporary hospital; (2) for the erection and maintenance of such temporary hospital; and (3) for the purchase of medicines, stores and dietary.
5. Letter from the Acting Commissioner in reply to the question asked at the meeting held on the 7th ultimo, by Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., regarding the nuisance arising from the condition of the Flats.
6. Letter from the Acting Commissioner replying to the questions asked, at the meeting held on the 10th instant, by Muljee B. Barbhaya, Esq., as to the sale of bricks, machinery, &c., belonging to the Panwell Brick Works, also regarding the construction of the G. I. P. Railway new overbridge at Byculla.
7. Further consideration of letter, from Mr. Shalome Essajee, praying that he may be allowed to convert his chawl No. 42, Port Trust Bunder, into a private market, to build a new market in that locality, or that the Municipality will build one. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, stating that in his opinion a market is not necessary in this locality.
8. Letter from the Acting Commissioner forwarding copies of the Report of the Census of the City of Bombay taken by him in 1881.
9. Letter from Lieut.-Col. A. Crawford, drawing attention to the fact that the Vehar Water Works were originated by his brother, the late Lieut.-Col. J. H. G. Crawford; and suggesting that the works should be named after that gentleman.
10. Letter from Mr. A. Leslie, M.I.C.E. (of the firm of Leslie and Reid, Engineers to the Edinburgh District Water Works), stating that he intends being in India during the coming cold season, and that he will be prepared to be consulted on any question as to water supply, sewerage, or irrigation which may be submitted to him.
11. Memorandum from the Acting Clerk to H. M.'s
ices of the Peace, stating that at a meeting of the
es, held on the 10th idem, G. Cotton, Esq., J. P., was
member of the Corporation, in place of Major
resigned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

uldas Jugmohundas, Esq., of his intention
view of the preparation of the Budget
e and Expenditure for the coming
r and the Town Council be request-
tion, at an early date, with their
forts to reduce the Municipal
be made, showing the details
ay suggest.
s Barbhaya, Esq., of his
cting Commissioner be
s possible for the sale
bricks now stored
achinery and plant
to ask the Act-
for the continu-
azagon and
hat system
ds for the
rainage
tem

---

begs to notify
of the HEAVY
ening, the work at the
been impeded, and as Mr.
of having all arrangements
before presenting his ENTER-
the Public, he has deemed it
to POSTPONE the opening of the
THEATRE until MONDAY next, the
October.

Full advertisements will appear in Monday's paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!!!—A few Plate Glasses for Sale, ¼" by 75" by 78". Also a pair of splendid Mirrors, in massive gilt frames. 48" by 72". H. A. GEYER & Co., 7 Hornby Row, Bombay.

NO MACHINE has ever met with such popularity as the "SINGER." It is the easiest setting and the best satisfying MACHINE in the world. Wanted Agents where we are not represented. More than 30 Agents in India. For terms and particulars post-free, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his nickel silver, open face and hunting KEYLESS lever RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH: a very reliable time-keeper. Price Rs. 21 and 23, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, SAW MILL in good complete working order, with engine of six-horse power and another spare engine of ten-horse power. For further particulars, apply at the mill premises, 18, Tank Bunder.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh stock of PURE DARJEELING TEA, from the Gree Gong Estate, Re.1-8 per lb. packet. Sole agents, BARTON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a pair of good grey Arab HORSES. Price Rs. 800. Apply LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, a handsome bay WALER MARE, no tricks, quiet to ride or drive.

MATHESON'S BRAWN, Irish Sausages and Pigg's Feet, the Shamrock brand. Apply to W. J. ESSAL, Forbes-street, Fort.

HOPED to have heard from you, DARLING, but know you will write when you can. All well. Yours ever, CONSTANT.

BILLIARDS.—A MATCH of 1,000 up will be played at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS THIS EVENING, play commencing at 9 p.m.

TO BE SOLD at Morton, Maju and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church-Gate-street, to-day at 2 p.m., a quantity of TEA in bulk and packets, also extra Shop Furniture.

FOR SALE at Bennett's Auction to-day at 1 p.m. a bay arab horse, height about 14·2, 6 years old, broken in harness, the property of a Gentleman.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, Tubular, by Roby, 4 H. P. Apply to General Manager, Indian Zoedone Company, Ld., 7, Church-gate-street, Fort.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

STABLING for four HORSES with Coach House wanted within easy distance of the Fort, Apply to HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK.

FANCY ANGOLA, Tweeds, Cheviots, &c., for Trousers. Blue and Black Diagonal Homespuns, Serges, &c., for Suits and Coats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 15, Meadow-str.

FERNANDES and Co., Send me 6 more bottles of your INVALID'S PORT. I have used in sickness of my wife, and find excellent.—W. W., Colaba Station Hospital.

FOR SALE, a strong English MAIL-PHAETON with Brakes, Lamps, &c., by Leife, Birmingham. Apply to Noor Mahomed Solomon, Cumballa Hill Show-Rooms.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a superior AMERICAN ORGAN with thirty stops, has never been used and is in thorough order. Price Rs. 300. On view at Messrs. Rose & Co.'s Music Depot, Rampart-row.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

TO SUB-LET, "Somerset House" in Warden Road, Breach Candy, with a detached small Bungalow, from 16th October, 1883, to end of April, 88; Rs. 400 per mensem For further particulars, apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CONCERT will be given at the old High Court House, Apollo-street, on MONDAY, October 15th, at 8-30 p.m., by HERR SCHMUCK, with the co-operation of his pupils and the kind assistance of some amateurs. Tickets at the door at 8 p.m. One rupee each.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., stud-bred MARE, DOG-CART, and HARNESS complete, also ches nut c. b. PONY "ROMULUS" and grey c. b. PONY "PERIWINKLE," the property of L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 8.—Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Kangra Valley and Assam Teas.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem.
at age 30	Rs. 24-2-0
at age 40	Rs. 48-5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

Aug. 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 35
Do. 40 do. ... „
Do. for 8 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ... „ 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ... „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ... „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make

Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

NSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
lete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
ication for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
DY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
owel Complaint, it stands alone for eff
y and rapidity of action.
ompany each bottle.
all over the world.
xposed for sale in the Indian
AT BOMBAY
HIPTOOLA,
ar Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance,
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PUNJAB NOTES AND QUERIES,
A MONTHLY PERIODICAL,

Devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people.

EDITED BY
CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. M.A.I., &c.,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
Subscription—Rs. 4 annually.
PUBLISHERS:
THE PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.
AGENTS:

London	Messrs. Trübner & Co.
Leipzig	Herr Kohler.
Chicago, U. S. A.	Messrs. Jameson & Morse.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.

Real Porcelain, consisting of

6 Breakfast Cups and Saucers.
6 Coffee do. do.
6 Egg Cups.
12 Plates.
1 Sugar Basin.
1 Slop „
1 Milk Jug.
2 Cake Plates.
1 Covered Muffin Plate.

The above in Pink, Green, and Blue Band with Gilt, and Flower. Price Rs. 30 per set.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.

China Ware, consisting of

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers.
12 Coffee do. do.
6 Tea do. do.
1 Egg Stand and 6 Cups.
12 Plates.
1 Slop Basin.
1 Sugar do.
1 Butter Pot.
1 Toast Rack.
1 Milk Jug.
1 Cream „
2 Cake Plates.

The above in Maroon, Blue, Red, and Green Band with Gilt, and Flower. Price Rs. 35 per set.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

		Rs.	a.
Violins, good, from ...	Rs. 5 to	20	0
Violins, the best models, from	„ 25 „	150	0
Violas or Tenor Violins	„ 35 „	85	0
Violincellos, strong and good tone	„ 80 „	100	0
Double Bass three string machine head		150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine	„ 10 „	30	0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	„ 15 „	40	0
German Concertinas of the best make	„ 8 „	12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	„ 16	20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	„ 1-8 „	12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	each Rs. 1-8 to	10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.			
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	„ 4 „	60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	„ 7 „	20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys	each Annas 8 „	1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key ... each		2	8
Tambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6	0
Larger Tambourines	each Rs. 7 to	12	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	„ 2 „	3	8
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set		2	0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set		2	8
Triangles and Strikers	„ 3-8 „	7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set		3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... each		0	12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouth-pieces and crooks	„ 35 „	50	0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	„ 25 „	75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.

NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 21, 14, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....Oct. 16th, 11h. 36·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 23rd, 4h. 9·9m. a.m.
New Moon .... „ 31st, 4h. 48·1m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 13	Cricket Match, Gymkhana vs. Military. Inquiry into loss of s.s. Airey. Parel S. and W. Co., 4 p.m. Yakoob Khan's abdication, 1879.	5 55	5 38	8 40m 9 13a	2 11m 2 50a
Sun. 14	21st Sunday after Trinity. The Lady Melville burnt at Calcutta, 1871.	5 55	5 37	9 27m 10 4a	3 8m 3 31a
Mon. 15	Meeting of Exhibition Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 4-30 High Court Vacation commences. Western India Rifle Association Meeting opens. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Fort of Beyt destroyed, 1859.	5 56	5 37	10 11m 10 50a	3 57m 4 17a
Tu. 16	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.	5 56	5 36	10 54m 11 35a	4 45m 4 59a
Wed. 17	Town Council, 3 p.m. Broach Cotton Co., 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Nepaul.* Capture of Agra, 1803.	5 56	5 36	11 37m — —	5 32m 5 49a
Thr. 18	Deesa Races. Lord Palmerston died, 1865.	5 57	5 35	0 20m 0 19a	6 17m 6 22a
Fri. 19	Dean Swift died, 1745.	5 57	5 34	1 4m 1 49a	7 3m 7 6a

* Left Aden at 9 a.m. on 12th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 14.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 270 and 172.
Te Deum Sykes.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 165 and 31.
Magnificat-Nunc Dimittis.—Parry in D.
Anthem—"Lift up your heads."

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Eve of St. Luke Evangelist.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

St. Luke Evangelist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 14.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 14.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 299, 270, and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 243, 207, and 23.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.
Special engagements in October: Extra Confirmation service, 5 p.m., 25th. Harvest Festival, 6 p.m., 25th.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 14.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Morning.			Evening.
Venite	(Benedictus) No. 15.	Glorias	Jubilate 9.
Glorias	do. do.	Stainers	se vice in D.
Te Deum	do. No. 6.	Anthem	"Rejoice in the Lord"—Fowle.
Jubilate	do. No. 9.		
Responses	Viningin E. Flat.	Hymns	292 and 228.
Hymns	303, 165, and 313.		

HARBOUR MISSION.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 14.

11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
6-30 p.m.—S. S. Canara, Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Nubia, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are certainly invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match, Gymkhana vs. Military.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Ta Lee, from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Assyria (s), Bussorah; Irby, Liverpool; I. G. Ship Czarewitch and I. G. Steamer Dagmar, Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Assam (s), for London, &c.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Selection	La Dame Blanche	Boeldieu.
Valse	Gloire de Dijon	E. Andrew.
Quadrille	Fest	Faust.
Valse	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Coombarwada will be held to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gwalior left the dock on Thursday.

OYSTERS OUT OF SEASON.—With reference to the recent sad deaths from the injudicious consumption of oysters out of season, Messrs. Green and Read, of the Apollo-bunder—the great resort for lovers of a good oyster well served in season, write to inform us that they have not had an oyster in their establishment since last May, and would not think of offering them to the public at present. There is no doubt that oysters now are quite unfit to eat.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s extra s. s. Bangalore will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Acting Third Judge, will be the vacation judge during the October recess, which commences to-morrow and terminates on the 4th November. He will sit every Wednesday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dosoomea Mahomed Hoosein, living at Chokey Mhola, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 157, from his premises on the night previous.

CAUSING MISCHIEF.—Jamsetjee Nanabhoy, a Parsee lad, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of commiting mischief by pulling up by the roots a young lemon plant at the Church Gate railway station garden. He was fined Rs. 5.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th October, 1883, was 78,936 maunds, and in money Rs. 34,711, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THEFT.—Doongersey Jairam, *alias* Kalha Monvo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of sugar, valued at 4 annas, from Balla Ramjee. Prisoner, on admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF BRICKS.—Nuthoo Nurbut was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing 1,326 bricks, valued at Rs. 17, the property of his uncle, named Bajsee Raja, a brickmaker having his store at the Old Gunpowder Works, Mazagon. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Colaba, on the body of Jumna, a young woman aged seventeen years, the wife of one Chunnoo, a dealer in milk. Deceased, who was subject to fits, committed suicide during her husband's absence by drowning herself in a well at that locality. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—A correspondent writes:—There is no truth in the rumour put forth by a Madras paper, that Colonel Lindsay, R. E., is to be transferred to Madras. The Chief Engineer went to Madras to negotiate for carriages for the Eastern Deccan line, which is completed, except the bridges over the Bhima, Don, and Kistna rivers.

SECUNDERABAD.—Good rain has fallen, and the average has nearly been attained. The fall to 6th October is gauged at 32·61 inches.

HYDERABAD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Owing to the transfer of Mr. Coode, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., to the Ellichpur district (Melghat), he has resigned his captaincy in the above corps.

BERAR P. W. D.—Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, East Berar Division, it is expected, will retire after 29 years' service in December next, and it is probable that Mr. Watts, A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, will be appointed in his stead.

EFFECTS OF THE ELEPHANTA SQUALLS.—Several cargo-boats were swamped in the harbour owing to the heavy squalls from the north-east passing across the harbour on the evenings of the 10th and 11th instant. Prao No. 681 was swamped off the Mandavie-bunder, the damage sustained being estimated at Rs. 80. A buttella laden with coal was swamped off the Prince's Dock; damage, Rs. 540. A lighter was swamped near the s. s. Clan Ronald at 5 p. m. on Thursday; loss unknown.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhiccajee Gopal was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ring, valued at Rs. 2-8, belonging to Mahadoo Balloo. The prisoner obtained a loan of the ring to wear at a wedding. Instead of returning it, as he had promised, he sold it, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default to undergo a further term of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ATTACK ON A FRIEND IN THE CRITERION RESTAURANT.—J. M. Reynolds, described as a steward, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Collis, before Mr. P. Ryan, with disorderly behaviour in the Criterion Restaurant on the day previous. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate, being informed by the police

officer in charge of the case that the prisoner on the same occasion had severely assaulted a man named Herbert Preston, who is laid up in the European General Hospital from the injuries he received, remanded the case to the 15th instant. The prisoner was liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 50 in his own recognizance and one surety in a similar amount.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred yesterday evening which resulted in the wreck of two carriages and the loss of a valuable horse. It appears that towards seven o'clock Mr. J. B. Hayward was driving with a friend in a skeleton dog-cart to his residence, "The Nest," at Chinchpoogly, when, opposite the Mechanics' Buildings, Parell-road, one of the shafts broke. The other shaft gave way almost immediately after, thus frightening the horse, which bolted, and precipitating the two gentlemen to the ground. Turning down a gully, where it injured three people slightly, the animal rushed into the Parell-road and ran in the direction of Byculla. As it was galloping over the Byculla bridge, however, it collided with the buggy of Mr. Babool Juggonath, upsetting it and throwing that gentleman out with two others who were with him. One of the shafts of the buggy entered the runaway horse's chest. Wounded and bleeding, the beast veered round and was again making for Chinchpoogly; but only got as far as the Scottish Schools, when it fell dead. Beyond a severe shock and a few bruises, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Babool Juggonath, with their friends, were none the worse for their falls.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of a Lingayet woman, aged about 30 years, has been discovered in a small water-course in the limits of the village of Koomte, near Sholapur. From the wounds on the head and face of the deceased, she evidently appears to have been murdered. The police are on the look out for the friends or relations of the deceased.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE RAILWAYS AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—We agree with our contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, that the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways should run cheap excursion trains so as to furnish passengers with the means of getting to Calcutta during the earlier days of the Exhibition. More distant lines might issue through tickets, both first, second and third-class, at reduced fares. The Madras Railway Company, we know, is arranging, in connection with a steamer agency, to issue tickets which will enable passengers to combine a railway trip to and from Madras with the sea voyage to Calcutta and back at a reduced fare. The greater the number of natives who visit the Exhibition, the more successful will it be in furnishing the means whereby old-time conservatism may have its ideas and views enlarged and modified by personal contact with the advance of recent civilization.—*Indian Railway Gazette.*

A KURRACHEE CAUSE CELEBRE.—It will be remembered that Mr. Candy, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, upset the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, in what is known as the Hubb Estates case. The Government of Bombay some time ago called for both judgments, and submitted them to legal opinion, with the result, we now learn, that an appeal against the decision of the Sadar Court is to be carried to the Privy Council.—*Sind Gazette.*

DEPARTURE FROM KURRACHEE.—Colonel LeMesurier, R. E., Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, having returned to his substantive post, Mr. I. E. Whiting, C.E., Acting Superintendent, has left Kurrachee for Poona. Mr. Whiting will be sadly missed in connection with almost every social interest in Kurrachee. During his brief residence he has, among other matters, carried the project for a station racquet court to a successful issue. The full amount of Rs. 5,000 required for this purpose is already all but subscribed.—*Id.*

THE MEREWETHER MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Merewether Memorial was held in the Frere Hall, on Wednesday week, when there was a fair attendance. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. James Grant, the Honorary Secretary, then submitted a statement showing that subscriptions amounting to Rs. 10,700 had been collected, and placed to the credit of the fund in the Bank of Bombay. The Chairman remarked that they might at any rate reckon upon raising the amount of the subscriptions to about Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000, and that the time had come when they should decide what form the proposed memorial should take. He therefore invited suggestions with the object of determining the matter. Mr. W. H. Price, Port Engineer, briefly recommended that the memorial should take the form of a fountain, and after some discussion, it was formally proposed by Colonel Grant, seconded by Mr. James Strachan, Municipal Secretary:—That the Memorial take the form of an ornamental fountain, and that if the funds permit, a clock tower be added. The resolution was carried, there being one dissentient. It was also agreed to ask the Kurrachee Municipality to subscribe; and the only other business transacted was the formation of a sub-committee, consisting of the Honorary Secretary, Colonel Grant, and Mr. Ardasir Cursetjee, to give effect to the various proposals for raising subscriptions both in India and England. The meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to Mr. Erskine for presiding.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Major T. E. S. Hickman and Mr. N. M. Gasper.

THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE case in which Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, the late head shroff of the Bank of Bombay, is charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 60,000 belonging to the bank, was called on for hearing yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was not legally represented.

At the instance of the magistrate, cushions were arranged upon a bench in the court for the convenience of the accused, who still appeared to be ill and weak.

Mr. James Hume Slight, being examined, said he was the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and had held for many years the post of inspector of branches. The accused had been the head shroff of the bank since its establishment in 1868. The duties of the head shroff were to pay and receive all moneys on account of the bank at the head office. Witness was asked some time ago to assist the accountant in all his monthly examinations at the head office. In consequence of these instructions, witness, in conjunction with Mr. Clark, the accountant, proceeded to audit the cash at head office on the morning of the 12th September last. They first counted all the boxes, which amounted to 150, and the loose bags in No. 1 safe. The accused told witness that each of the boxes contained three bags of Rs. 2,000 each. Rs. 2,000 was the recognized value of the coin contained in each bag. Boxes had been kept packed at the bank, so as to be ready for transmission when necessary. Witness found the number of boxes correspond with the shroff's book statement of their value. The following day he proceeded to examine the cash. He had previously told the accused to keep the safe open and get the hamals ready for the purpose of opening the boxes, so that their contents might be examined. The accused suggested that witness should send the contents of the boxes to the Currency Office to be exchanged for currency notes. The accused said it would enable him to count the cash more readily and with less labour; but witness did not accede to this suggestion. The accused showed reluctance to open the safe and did not call the hamals together. Witness therefore got together the hamals himself and set them to work in the safe. The accused followed him into the safe, and after the men had begun to work, he asked the accused to retire with him, saying that he was going to lock the grating doors, leaving the men inside. The accused hesitated at first to leave the safe. Witness after locking the doors, went up to his office, leaving Mr. Clark downstairs. About ten minutes afterwards Mr. Clark came up to his room, and in consequence of a communication made by him he accompanied Mr. Clark downstairs to the safe. He ordered some of the hamals to begin opening the boxes, from which the lashings and gunnies had been removed. All the boxes were opened in his presence. Some of the boxes contained three bags, while others contained only two each. About this time the accused came into the safe, when witness told him that several of the boxes contained less than their required number of bags, and asked him to tell what was the total amount of the deficiency in the cash of the bank. The accused replied that he possessed no memorandum, but that so far as he could recollect, he believed it amounted to between twenty and twenty-three thousand rupees. In reply to the witness, the accused said that the system of abstracting the bank's money had commenced about a year ago. Witness was not satisfied with that answer, and said the abstraction must have gone on much longer than that. The accused said eventually that it had commenced after the witness had inspected the cash and gone to Europe in 1878. When all the boxes were opened, twenty-three were found short of one bag each, representing a total deficiency of Rs. 46,000. After completing the examination of No. 1 safe, witness proceeded to examine No. 2 safe, which also showed a deficiency of about Rs. 15,000. The accused gave him Rs. 1,000 towards the deficiency. With the exception of the sum of Rs. 1,000 and some balance of the accused's salary, the deficiency was not made good in any way. Witness said that there was no explanation, that he was aware of, justifying the deficiency. He afterwards laid an information in the court, and had the accused arrested in the bank.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 24th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th October, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	76·5
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, EN E, NW, WNW, SE, NSE, E, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	196
Fall of Rain*	0·18
Total fall during the month	1·15
„ „ „ year	80·07

* From midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chie

DISPUTE ABOUT A HORSE.

HIRAM FARRELL *vs.* COLONEL HEATHCOTE.

MR. TOBIN, of the firm of Messrs Tobin Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Prescott, of the firm of Messrs. Prescott and Winter, for the defendant. His Honour delivered judgment in this case this morning. He said:—

This suit is brought to recover the price of a horse sold by the plaintiff to defendant. Under the Contract Act, "where an article sold with a warranty is broken, the sale is not rendered thereby voidable; but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty." Colonel Heathcote, the defendant, purchased this horse with the warranty that he was a "trained broken charger with all arms," "perfectly sound and free from vice and tricks, and rising eight years." The horse was accepted by him, and sent on his instructions to Malegaon. He is now sued for the price of the horse. He cannot, nor does he seek to set up the breach of warranty to avoid the contract. If the warranty has been broken in any respect he has his action for damages. Though the defendant cannot plead the breach of warranty as a defence to the present suit, Mr. Prescot on his behalf contends that his consent to the agreement to purchase the horse was caused by misrepresentation, and that therefore the agreement is a contract voidable at his option under sec. 19 of the Contract Act. This horse was once the property of Colonel Heathcote, and was sold on his account, apparently after his departure from India, at an auction at Poona in September, 1881. It was bought by Dr. O'Kearney, on whose behalf it was sold by plaintiff for Rs. 320—a little more than half the price at which it was sold to Colonel Heathcote. The negotiations for the purchase of this horse were carried on by letters, Colonel Heathcote being at Malegaon and the horse in Bombay; and he had no opportunity of inspecting the horse, which he bought relying on the plaintiff's description of the animal. If during these negotiations either the plaintiff or Dr. O'Kearney had known that the horse had been the property of Col. Heathcote, it would unquestionably have been their duty to have mentioned that fact to Col. Heathcote. To withhold this information, I am of opinion would have amounted to "fraud" as defined in Sec. 17 of the Contract Act. But the plaintiff was not aware of this fact; and as regards Dr. O'Kearney, he says that he was induced to attend the auction at which the horse was sold by an advertisement in the Poona papers. That advertisement intimated that the auctioneers would submit to public auction "a quantity of household furniture, horses and conveyances, and a quantity of miscellaneous articles, the property of Col. Heathcote and other gentlemen who have left the station," and in the list of property for sale is included "a handsome bay Arab charger." From the language of the advertisement itself, it is not very clear whether Col. Heathcote is referred to as the owner of the horse to be sold; but be that as it may, Dr. O'Kearney, though he admits that he was attracted to the auction, for the purpose of buying the horse, by the advertisement, and that at the time he must have observed that the name of Col. Heathcote appeared in it, yet says in his evidence that he did not inquire to whom the horse belonged; that at the time of the sale to Col. Heathcote it was not present to his mind that that officer's name had been mentioned in the advertisement, and that it was not until some time after the sale by the plaintiff that it came to his knowledge that the horse had formerly been owned by Col. Heathcote. On this evidence it cannot be said that there has been any concealment of a fact which Dr. O'Kearney was bound to communicate to Col. Heathcote. After Col. Heathcote had agreed to buy the horse, he asked the plaintiff to give him the name of the former owner. A lengthy correspondence has passed between the plaintiff and Col. Heathcote on this matter; the latter insisting that as a *bonâ fide* purchaser he was entitled to have the name of the former owner disclosed; the plaintiff, on the other hand, declining to give the name, as he was not authorized to do so until the purchase money had been paid. This question, as to the right of Col. Heathcote to have the name of the former owner given to him, I must regard as one of no importance. Admittedly it was not a condition of the contract, and if the horse had proved such as he was described to be, the defendant would not have been justified in rescinding the contract because the name of the former owner was withheld. Eventually the horse was returned, the reason assigned being that he was found after trial to be useless as a parade horse, being nervous, unsteady, and unmanageable under fire. As I have already observed, Mr. Prescot does not rely on the warranty which was given to his client by the plaintiff, but argues that he can avoid the contract on the ground of misrepresentation. Assuming that a purchaser who has protected himself by obtaining a warranty has still the right to rely as a defence on the representations made to him as the cause of his consent to the agreement to purchase, and to avoid the contract if those representations prove to be untrue, I will proceed to consider the misrepresentations alleged in this case. They are:—

1. That the horse was the property of an officer.
2. That he was perfectly sound.
3. That he was rising 8, whereas in fact he was about 14 years old.
4. That he was a trained broken charger under all arms.

The first alleged misrepresentation has not been pressed. The horse was undoubtedly the property of an officer; that is, of an officer in the army, Dr. O'Kearney. As to the second alleged misrepresentation, the horse was sent from Bombay on the 25th of March last, and the plaintiff then certified that he was perfectly sound. He was sent back from Malegaon in April, and examined by Mr. Scott and Mr. Rogers, veterinary surgeons, on the 28th of April, and declared by them to be unsound from cataracts in both eyes. Their opinion is confirmed by that of Mr. Stephens. There can be no possible doubt that on the 28th April the horse was unsound from the cause stated, but the question I have to consider is whether the horse was suffering from cataracts when he was sent from Bombay. Cataracts in the eyes are the only grounds of unsoundness. The plaintiff, who is a veterinary surgeon, asserts that a cataract in the eye "may form in a night," and certainly "in a fortnight." Messrs. Scott and Rogers, and Mr. Stephens, are not so positive in their assertion. These gentlemen have never seen a case in which cataracts have formed in so short a time as one month, except as a sequel to ophthalmia, or an injury to the eye; and when they examined the horse there were no signs of inflammation, or of the animal having recently suffered from ophthalmia, and there is no evidence that he had met with any accident during the month. But though such a case has not come within the experience of these experts, they have declined to say that it is not possible for a cataract to form within a month, without any assignable cause. Mr. Rogers referred to a case reported in a work by Professor Williams, which is considered a work of authority among veterinary surgeons, of cataracts having formed within two months after the horse had shown signs of defective vision by shying without any assignable cause. The result of the evidence of these gentlemen is that though such an occurrence is exceedingly rare, it is still possible that the cataracts may have formed in the interval between the despatch of the horse to Malegaon and his return to Bombay. In the absence of evidence as to the condition of the horse on his arrival at Malegaon, I must hold that unsoundness at the time of warranty has not been proved. As to the age of the horse, no evidence was given on this point. The veterinary surgeons do not appear to have examined him with reference to his age, but on the question of soundness. The remaining misrepresentation to be dealt with is the fitness of the horse as a charger. Three witnesses, officers attached to the regiment which defendant commands, were examined under commission, and their evidence is that the horse is unsteady under fire. Colonel Heathcote himself has given no evidence either under the commission or in this Court; and in the absence of his evidence, I cannot consider that unsteadiness on parade has been established. The horse had only walking exercise from the day of his arrival at Malegaon until he was tested under fire on the 18th April. His restiveness on this occasion, as Mr. Tobin observed, may be attributed to his freshness from being out of work for so long a time; but what I attach more weight to is the absence of Col. Heathcote's evidence, who knew the horse well, as to his antecedents. He had the horse for more than three years. There is the evidence of a brother officer that once at a parade, where there was firing, at Kandahar in May, 1880, the horse proved very restive, but Col. Heathcote kept him for a year-and-a-half after this, and eventually sold him, not, so far as appears from the evidence, because he was unfit as a parade horse, but because he was leaving India, and had to dispose of him. Indeed, according to the evidence of Lieut. Phillips, the defendant on his return from Kandahar went on short leave for three months to Australia, and left the horse during that time in Mr. Phillips' care. This rebuts the inference that the reason for selling the horse was his unsteadiness on parade. Another objection taken by Mr. Prescott was that it was a term of the contract that a certificate of a veterinary surgeon should be sent with the horse, and that though the plaintiff sent his own certificate, that was not a compliance with the condition, the intention of the parties being that the defendant should have a certificate from a surgeon other than the nominal vendor. I cannot find from the correspondence that there was any such condition. On the 24th March the plaintiff sent a telegram to the defendant to the following effect, "Horse warranted with certificate," and when the horse was despatched from Bombay, the plaintiff sent his own certificate of soundness with him. Col. Heathcote did not object to this certificate, and did not ask for one from another surgeon. For the reasons I have given, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict.

OMBAY PORT TRUST.

the proceedings of a meeting of
Port of Bombay held on the
GREEN.
tive Engineer, Presi-
quiring whether it is
and of the Colaba
the Colaba Cotton
Read letter from
d Mill Company,
imilar inquiry.
9th August,
iz., Re. 1

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ing measurements in connection with the Dock Extension scheme it has been found that the distance between Prince's Dock south wharf and Nicol-bunder south wharf, shown on the Dock extension plan as 1,675 feet is actually 1,700 feet. He proposes to apportion the extra 25 feet as follows:—each jetty to be increased in breadth by 7'-4" or from 222'-8" to 230', and Musjid-bunder to be increased from 427' to 430'. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee approving of the apportionment of the additional space.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Resident Engineer is approved and should be acted upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 4th October, asking sanction for the employment of three clerks on Rs. 30 each per mensem; five peons at Rs. 10 each per mensem; conveyance allowance for Inspector Rs. 15 per mensem for working the Colaba Cotton Green on joint account with Colaba Company.

Note.—As necessary budget provision has been made it is proposed to sanction.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 1st October, reporting that in the week ended 29th September, fifteen men were fined eight annas, and three men one anna, each for fouling the foreshore.

Statement of toll on carts collected at Mahim and Sion causeways on behalf of the Municipality from 3rd to 30th September. It amounts to Rs. 1,323.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th Oct., 1883.	For week ending 7th Oct., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	13	21
" " out of " ...	15	23
" transported ...	5	10
" attended to ...	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 5th Oct., 1883.	For week ending 5th Oct., 1882.
Vessels entered	6	9
" left	4	5
" remaining in dock	8	10

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

We quite agree with the *Bombay Gazette* in the matter of the fund raised in memory of the late Dr. Wilson. It would be interesting to know how many people attend the lectures. Bombay does not boast of many learned *savans*, and it is scarcely fair to use the fund for the benefit of a very few. Why cannot we have lectures on the *Mahabharata*, *Ramayana*, *Bhav Chooti*, and *Kalidas*?—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE RECEPTION TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Must the Royal pair pass through Bombay like any ordinary passengers arriving by the P. and O.? Is it dignified for the first city in India? Because the Municipality will not vote a large sum is it necessary that the general public should shirk the responsibility? Why does not Rao Saheb come forward and start a subscription? The short space of time in which a fund was raised to fête the returning army from Egypt shows that such a move would be heartily responded to.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

BENGAL.

Death from Heat-apoplexy.—On Saturday evening last, at about half-past seven o'clock, a European was seen lying under the portico of the Scotch Kirk in a state of insensibility. He was at once removed by the police to the Medical College Hospital, where he died a few minutes after admission. On examination, it was found that death had resulted from heat-apoplexy.—*Statesman.*

Calcutta Races.—The popular Bombay sportsman and owner of one of the best stables of Arabs in India, Mr. Abdool Rahman, we hear on good authority has engaged stabling for six horses, and intends sending six of his best Arabs to contest the Arab and Country-bred races. He will be welcomed on the Calcutta Course, where for some years none of his stable have appeared.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

Refreshments at the Exhibition.—Messrs. Wutzler and Liardet, the successful tenderers for the catering at the Calcutta Exhibition, have erected a splendid pavilion on the south side of the tank at the back of the new Museum. They have indented for wines, spirits, oilman's stores, &c., direct from England. They will have young lady assistants from England and Australia to serve at the bars, and have also secured the services of Monsieur Descheppe, late of the Reform Club, London, as *chef de cuisine*. Messrs. Wutzler and Liardet are erecting a large pavilion exclusively for the use of ladies and children, where tiffins, dinners, tea, coffee, ices, &c., will be obtainable.—*Statesman.*

Emigration from Calcutta.—An abstract of emigration from the port of Calcutta during the month of June last gives the following results:—There were altogether 917 emigrants, nearly all of whom were between the ages of 20 and 30. There were 97 children under 10 years of age, and 7 adults over 40 years of age. Of this number, 428 came from the North-Western Provinces, 193 from Oudh, 109 from Madras and Bombay, and 91 from Behar and the remainder were from the Punjab, Central Provinces, Nepal, Orissa, and Western Bengal. It is a curious fact that the smallest number of all should have come from Bengal, and the largest from the North-Western Provinces, and it bears out exactly the evidence of official reports as to the agricultural prosperity of the people in each province. Of the total number of emigrants, 646 were males and 273 females. 418 were bound for Natal, while 499 went to Fiji. Although the bulk of the emigrants were either agriculturists or labourers of low castes, it is somewhat remarkable that 199 are put down as Brahmins. It would be interesting to know in what capacity these Brahmins went.—*Indian Daily News.*

An Accident.—On the 7th instant, information was given to the police that William Grimley, a seaman beloging to the B.S. Newham Hall, had been admitted into the General Hospital suffering from a gunshot wound in the right arm. From inquiries made, it appears that Grimley asked the boatswain of the vessel to lend him a handkerchief as he was going ashore. The boatswain opened his box to take out one, and in doing so lifted a loaded revolver which lay on top of the clothes. By some means one of the chambers of the weapon went off, and the bullet lodged in Grimley's arm. The occurrence was a pure accident.—*Englishman.*

Drowned in the Hooghly.—An apprentic named James Henry Leake, belonging to the B. S. Columbia, was drowned on Sunday night. It appears that he and three other apprentices went ashore during the day and, returned the worse for liquor. They got into a dingi to reach their vessel, and on the way another apprentice named Richards fell off the dingi into the river. Leake managed to grasp him and pulled him into the boat, saying "I am glad you are all right," when he lost his balance and fell overboard, dragging Richards along with him. Richards was saved, but Leake sank, and never rose to the surface again.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

Offended Dignity.—A few months ago, Colonel J. M. Smith, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, rebuked a Hindu Vakil, of the High Court, for want of courtesy to the bench, while the Magistrate was adjudicating cases. The Vakil apologised. On Monday last, an East Indian Vakil of the High Court, who appeared in a case, failed to pay his respects when entering the Court, and the following dialogue ensued:—*Magistrate to Vakil.*—Don't you take notice of the Magistrate when entering his Court. *Vakil.*—We don't do it in the High Court. *Magistrate.*—Well, you will do it in this court.—*Madras Mail.*

Deaths in Madras.—From the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant, 3 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, [illegible] Hindus, and 30 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 276 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 284. The deaths are thus classified: 34 from small-pox, 63 from fever, 38 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhœa, and 123 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·1 per 1,000 per annum.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

Obituary.—The death is announced of Mr. Leslie Clark, C. E., Engineer to the Lahore Municipality, who died at Broadstairs, Kent, on the 27th August. He was to have returned to India this cold weather. A correspondent at home writes:—"Mr. Leslie Clark's death was occasioned by abscess of the liver. He was successfully operated upon, and tapped in May last. For some months he seemed to be gathering strength, and was sent to Broadstairs, for the benefit of the sea air, where he was able to get about in a bath chair, and occasionally to walk a few yards upon the parade and pier. The abscess, however, never ceased to discharge during the whole of this time. He was feeling so strong a fortnight before his death, that he was actually making arrangements to return to duty in the cold weather. He, however, took an unfortunate change for the worse; and, although the best medical advice was obtained from London, he succumbed very rapidly. Mr. Clark was engaged by the municipality of Lahore to design and erect a new reservoir, and by the Punjab Government to design a system of drainage and water-works for the city of Umritsur. Mr. Clark, before his death, appointed Mr. Lightfoot to settle his Indian affairs, and arrangements will be made, as far as possible, to complete all his engagements."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

TORPEDO BOATS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Four torpedo boats by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick, were on Sept. 19 placed in charge of Sir Francis Wilson, Agent-General for New Zealand, for use by the Colonial Government for defensive purposes. The boats [illegible] off Greenwich, gave as a test result nearly [illegible]teen and a half knots per hour of speed. The vessels are known as second class, armed with the McEvoy [illegible] and with the Nordenfeldt machine gun. [illegible] is 63 feet in length, 7 feet 6 inches beam, [illegible] displacement, of about 170 indicated horse-[illegible] fitted with compound condensing [illegible] locomotive boilers working up to 130lbs. [illegible]ssure. The torpedo is placed at the head of a shaft [illegible] from the bows of the boat, fitted to strike [illegible]rmour-clad under the water beneath her plating [illegible]nted a dark French grey the little vessel wo[illegible] is presumed, be able to run a-muck through [illegible]ectric light and picked boats against the most formidable ship of war, taking her [illegible] of stinging or demoralising the enemy [illegible] in her bullet-proof armour. In honour of the loyal spirit of the colony thus aiding from its own resources its own defence, a party of gentlemen went down to Greenwich to see the four boats. The guests included Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South wales; Sir Julius Vogel, late P[illegible] of New Zealand; Mr. Donald Larnach; Col. [illegible] Commander of the forces in Queens[illegible] [illegible]al for Queens-[illegible] Mr. Cashel [illegible]r the Victorian [illegible] Col. [illegible] and Volunteer [illegible]ent-General for [illegible]sistant-Secretary

A USE FOR THOUGHT-READING.

Mr. Irving Bishop has at length a really good opportunity not only of demonstrating his skill in thought-reading, but of showing also the practical value of his peculiar skill. It is reported that he left on the table of his room four bank-notes of considerable value, and that somebody stole them. Now, if Mr. Bishop can discover that a person has his thought directed to a particular note of which he does not know the number, there ought, one would think, to be very little difficulty in finding some inkling of any one of four notes of which it is to be presumed he does know the number. Let everybody about the hotel in which the robbery was perpetrated be submitted to the thought-reading process, and something ought to come of it; and if Mr. Bishop should see his way to prosecute to conviction, he may thus give a turn of practical utility to his special faculty which the hardly be open to suspicion of collusion. Should he accomplish this, he ought to be a valuable acquisition to our detective system, and the police had better open negotiations with him. At present it is to be feared Mr. Bishop will hardly receive the sympathy he deserves, just as that unlucky professor of mnemonics, who was always forgetting his umbrella only got laughed at for his losses.—*Globe.*

OUR BOYS.

The most marked feature of our day, the pleasanter lives of the young, has certainly been attended with one disadvantage. It is much more difficult to find careers for the Boys, as they grow up. It is not more difficult, strange to say, to find them for the girls. Not only is their great profession, Marriage, as attractive as ever, and rather more full of prizes, not only are new careers constantly thrown open to young women, but, whether from a change in education, or in discipline, or in their aspirations, they are becoming much more energetic and efficient. The good "girl of the period" of the middle-class has not only ceased to be silly, and become, as her elders think, only too well educated, but she has acquired courage and industry, knows her trade, be it designing, or lecturing, or teaching, or shopkeeping, or hotel management, quite thoroughly, and goes out into life, whether to earn her living or to occupy herself, with a sangfroid and independence which her grandmother would have half admired and half condemned as "forward." She has acquired, too—Heaven knows how, for education does not give it to the boys—the habit of patience, and will work on steadily year after year at her apprenticeship with a perseverance which would be beyond praise, but that she does not see that it deserves any, and rather chuckles over it than moans. Whether the new education of girls will produce the best results on their health, or their morals, or their capacity to manage families of their own, may still be questioned, though we do not question it, but their superior efficiency, competence for the business of life, is past discussion. That is not the case with the boys in the same class. They are distinctly less eager to get out into the world than they were fifty years ago,—are, in fact, hardly eager at all. They do not fret to be their own masters, as why should they? Home is pleasanter, parents are gentler, their own tastes are more consulted, and they are, as we believe—though this will be disputed—much more timid of facing unsupported the realities of life. They have seen more, talked more, heard more than their forefathers; and, as one result, show none of those strong "biases" which mothers still expect from tradition in their sons, and which sprang quite as much from concentration or poverty of ideas as from any other source. They do not, we think, shrink more from hardship, or from work; but they have grown at once more self-distrustful and more far-sighted, and therefore less disposed to act without hesitation or inquiry. They doubt about every career open to them, criticise all proposals, and stand idle for months, sometimes years, not so much from want of industry as want of decision. This indecision is, of course, greatly increased by the new reluctance of parents to give simple orders. Sixty years ago, the educated father with no fortune found an "opening" for his son, or had one offered him, told him to take it, fitted him out for his work, and considered the matter ended. The lad, unless moved by an irresistible disgust, which was rare, and was, when it occurred, attended to, accepted the "opening" as a matter of course, part of the order of Nature, like the down on his lip, toiled in what was virtually an apprenticeship for five years, and then started for himself, and either succeeded or failed. The failures, we believe, were exceedingly numerous, more so in proportion than they are now. Every family had its records of members who had "gone to the bad" or "disappeared," or died drunk, or got rid of themselves in some way; but the records were very carefully concealed, and the failures very rapidly forgotten. Parents were very stern, new chances were very rarely given, and the "throwing-off" of a son in a distinct and definite way for habitual bad-conduct was an ordinary occurrence, so ordinary as to be, in the light literature of the time, the rule, and not the exception. The majority of lads, being forced at once to work and to self-dependence, succeeded more or less, sometimes descending the ladder a good many steps in order to succeed, and renewed acquaintance with their parents twenty years afterwards as independent men. Now-a-days, parents are too anxious and too reflective for this rough-and-ready treatment, and consider all chances so carefully, not to say so timidly, that they end by fancying the world overstocked, nurse their own fears as grievances, and jump eagerly at such a chance of complaining aloud as the *Telegraph* has just given them.

For ten days past, that journal, which likes to start a "topic" during the non-political season, has devoted two columns a day to a mass of letters, most, if not all, of them quite genuine—though we suspect the first, which is too well written, and contains too distinct an invitation to correspondents—upon this subject. They are of all kinds, especially foolish kinds—one man thinks the Government ought to legislate more, and half-a-dozen others suggest enlistment in a regiment of gentlemen, raised, we suppose, under the short-service rules—but they are, almost without exception, penetrated by three ideas, all true and all more or less exaggerated. One is that the market for boys is overstocked. Another is that modern education is utterly useless, if not a positive drawback, in the way of getting a living. And the third is that the best available refuge is the Colonies, and that anybody can get on there. As to overstocking, there is no doubt, with the improvement in education, an overstocking of what are called the educated professions, and of the clerkships which could once be obtained by anybody competent to fill them. The higher branch of the legal profession is over-full, though the lower is not; the Church is as full as it can hold; there are too many engineers for the work to be done in England; and the country doctors complain of competition. As to clerkships, they are filled either by Germans, who will work all day for six pounds a month; or by boys from below, to whom places in an office seem a rise in life, who can do all that is required, and who are consequently not only competent, but willing, which the "gentlemen" are not. But of modes of making a living there must be as good a proportion as there ever was. The national wealth increases even faster than the national numbers, and with the national wealth the occupations of the nation. There are twenty things to be done where there were ten, if only the fathers worrying about their sons knew what they were. They do not know, as a rule, and are fretting, not because ways of acquiring livelihood are fewer, but because three or four ways have attracted too many competitors. The number of positions on the railway system, for example, which educated men could hold without repulsion must be greater than that of all the positions open fifty years ago to the Bar. The idea of overstocking is, we suspect, much more a product of anxious ignorance than of the actual condition of things. As to education being a drawback, that has been said for a hundred years, and is no more true than it was at first. No education will qualify the incompetent, and the competent are disciplined by the old method as well as by any other. The contempt for scholarship expressed by so any writers in the *Telegraph*, is only a result of disappointment at finding that scholarship will no more supersede apprenticeship than ignorance would in the old days. Of course, if, as many of the correspondents suggest, the educated lads are to take to handicrafts, the time spent on Greek is wasted time; but in spite of the surface popularity of their view, we doubt if it will be accepted. An artisan's life, they may rely on it, is not the happiest; nor is it, as some of them say, leisurely and well paid. To succeed as an artisan means to work hard for ten hours a day for six days a week, and live for years on from £60 to £75 a year, in constant competition with men who keep down wages by desiring little civilisation. It is a fact which educated fathers may ponder with advantage, that the most successful of all European strivers, and the men who, in a coarse way, make most of a study of life, the Jews, though they do not avoid shopkeeping, do avoid handicrafts, with a decision which affects their whole position in the world.

And lastly, there is the craze about the Colonies. There is no doubt that a man who knows any trade or profession well, and can bear rough life, may find in the Colonies openings denied to him here; but the idea conveyed in these letters, that any lad with a five-pound note who reaches a colony can get on, is an illusion. He will be forced to work or strive, he will be compelled to "put his dignity in his pocket," and he will become shifty, and will therefore enjoy those extra advantages; but if he would consent to enjoy them in England, he might get on as well. The single real advantage of emigration to the lad without a trade is that he is cut loose from home, as his grand-father was by a difficult set of circumstances, and forced, by an irresistible whip, to do what he can without picking and choosing. If the same whip could be applied in England, he would probably get on as well. So far from all lads succeeding in the Colonies, a great number sink utterly in life, and become either over-worked drudges, inmates of the almshouses, or whisky-drinkers, doomed to die early and be forgotten. The father who signs "An M.A. of Oxford," and who writes exultantly of his success in getting his sons "done," has been exceptionally fortunate. The usual result of his rough experiment would have been that one son would have drunk himself to death, one would have returned ruined, and one would have earned good mechanics' wages; and even as it is, success has only been achieved by the lads losing most of the advantages of their education. He writes:—

"I have five sons. The eldest, at seventeen, disliking the desk, and preferring the sea, I apprenticed to the sea. He learnt his profession thoroughly; not caring, however, to follow it, and knowing how a ship should be stowed, he has settled down in Sydney, and is a 'stevedore.' He is settled! The second I got on a sheep-walk in New Zealand,—a delicate lad, but plucky. Learned wool matters, &c.; worked like a man, beginning at 15s. the week and all found, and is earning his livelihood. How did I do this? Got letters of introduction to Tom, Dick, and Harry out there, paid his passage, and gave him £15. He is settled! Third son went to sea, and I served him the same as the second. He is in Queensland, breaking in horses and all sorts of things. He is settled! Shove your name, &c., in your pocket, and 'push.' That's the secret of success. Fourth son, educated at college; did not like the profession intended for him. Off he went last June to New York; paid passage, letters of introduction, a £5 note. Is now in a store at $5 a week, and more presently. He is done. The fifth is a junior clerk at 10s. a week. I see signs of emigration in his face. Off he goes presently. Every decent man, among his friends or acquaintances, can get letters of introduction abroad for his lads, if he likes. 'Somebody here in England knows somebody abroad,' and a letter is very simple to be had. If it only brings an invite to dinner—well, the boy is willing and pleasing, is interviewed, and something 'turns up.' I am a poor gentleman, and no money to spare, so I write and ask for letters, &c., and away go the lads.—Your sincere servant, An M. A. of Oxford."

All those lads' gain by going to the Colonies is release from the social prejudices which prevented their working in England at the only openings they could find. Had they so worked at home, they would have done as well as abroad, though, no doubt, they would have felt here more injurious effects from the loss of caste.

We wonder whether the kind of despair expressed in these letters to the *Telegraph* is as strongly felt in the smaller cities, especially the northern cities, as it is in London. We suspect it is not, and that the immigration from the whole world into London, and a certain segregation of classes which has arisen from its vastness, produce here a special sense of overcrowding, which, again, is better justified than in any other place. Educated lads in London, too, feel the pushing exceptionally, and though bright and helpful, grow more self-distrustful and afraid of life than other lads. They want more, too, and altogether have much more difficulty in making a start. That, however, is a peculiarity rather of a place than of all England, and exaggerates far too greatly the general opinion as to the increasing difficulty of providing for "our Boys." The difficulty is there, but it is at least as much in the fathers' minds as in the facts.—*Spectator.*

THE NEW ASPECTS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In an amusing book lately published, the not ill-informed foreign writer shows himself a little puzzled by the rivalry between the two great English universities in everything except those direct results of academical teaching by which such bodies might be supposed to be judged. Oxford and Cambridge strive together in boat-races and cricket; they dispute endlessly about the excellence of their customs, the polish of their manners, and the respective dates of their legendary foundation; but on the degree in which each has contributed to science, art, literature, and the general progress of thought and discovery there is but little contention among their partisans. Mr. Matthew Arnold a year ago proclaimed that, looking over the entire history of the two institutions, Oxford was the parent of great movements, while Cambridge was the mother of great men. Humble inquirers, of whom the latest ushered in the present silly season in the columns of the *Times*, have attempted to test the comparative influence of the universities on the country by counting up the number of persons educated at either of them who have attained to certain public positions. The Cambridge writer attempted no comparison of his university with Oxford in respect of literature or science; but he enumerated the living Cambridge men who had become Ministers, Bishops, or judges, or (a very odd addition) professors at a Scottish university. Part of this juxtaposition would be very interesting if there were any real competition between Oxford and Cambridge for the posts in question. But the truth is, Bishops are, in a rough way, selected from the two universities in turn; and among the many elements which bring about the prominence of statesmen, university education is one of every slight importance. It is, or rather was, otherwise with regard to eminence at the Bar, and consequently with judgeships. Forty years ago nearly all the English judges were Cambridge men; nor is there much doubt that their success was connected with their training in the difficult, yet not too difficult, mathematical studies of their unversity. More recently the balance turned in favour of Oxford, and the more literary education of Oxford was then manifestly gaining an advantage over the sterner methods of Cambridge in classics and mathematics, rendered still more exhausting by a competition carried to very unwise lengths. At present the number of Oxford men on the Bench is slightly over the number of Cambridge men; but a third of the judges were educated at neither of these universities. This last is a really significant fact, and it connects itself with the only conclusion of the writer to whom we have referred which seems to us of any importance: namely, that a singularly large number of university men who have succeeded in English public life never attained to any university distinction whatever.

There are, in fact, and long have been causes at work in our universities, but less actively for the moment at Oxford than at Cambridge, which tend to make university education a far less effective preparation for English practical life than it, on the whole, proved itself to be in olden days. These causes have gained largely in intensity through the recent revolution at both Oxford and Cambridge. The most powerful of these is the specialization of knowledge. The highest honours which Cambridge can bestow will in future be awarded for minute special knowledge in particular branches of learning or science. The change has not proceeded nearly as far at present at Oxford; but there, too, it is on its way to be accomplished. The more, however, this special education is perfected, the less is it likely to serve as a training for careers foreign to its own subjects. The old studies exercised the student in laboriousness and the practice of sustained attention; but even these, when carried too far or followed by a particular class of minds, rather enervated them in the long run than improved them. It is to be feared that, except in very rare cases, highly specialized knowledge, and particularly scientific knowledge, will disqualify rather than arm and equip the proficient for professions in which this knowledge is not of any direct value. For not only will the faculties be strongly warped in one particular direction, but an effect will be produced on taste which will make the desertion of old occupations for new ones a moral wrench of the severest kind. Under the old system a Double-First Classman, a Senior Wrangler or Senior Classic, was thought to have taken the first step towards success in public or professional life; but no reasonable man will suppose that a young philologist who almost rivals Max Müller, or a student of applied science who is nearly fitted to succeed Helmholtz, is especially likely to make a statesman, a physician, a divine, or a lawyer of the first order. He may become something more valuable to the world than any of these, but the English professions will seldom be the better for him. The inference seems to be that professional training will hereafter be given at Oxford and Cambridge in the special schools and faculties just rising into credit: the young man intending to be a barrister will confine his university studies to law, the future clergyman to divinity, and so through the whole range of practical knowledge. The old general education will be at a discount. One remarkable about the change has been that the world outside the universities was so little prepared for it. It was supposed that Oxford and Cambridge were undergoing some reform; but few were aware that they were transforming themselves into nurseries of schoolmasters and professors. The reproach of the foreign critic that the universities, with their great endowments, do little or nothing for the thought of the world will rapidly become baseless; but the peculiar function of the universities in training for practical life the intellectual flower of the English youth will perhaps die out also.

The older university system had great faults, which were chiefly attributable to the competition which it encouraged: a competition much keener at Cambridge than at Oxford. This system failed to bring out the strength of some powerful minds, while it positively weakened others. Nor was its moral influence on some natures altogether satisfactory. It is singular that this older system, now greatly falling in favour at both universities, has been transferred with all its faults to new fields of application, where it threatens to do nearly unmixed harm. The examination of schoolboys under the superintendence of Oxford and Cambridge, the methods of selecting candidates for the Home and Indian Services, are servilely copied from the university systems of former days. The censors of the English universities used to tax them with confining their teaching to mere schoolboy subjects, at most carried a little way further, and with giving an absurd importance to those studies by limiting their honours to proficiency in them and encouraging an excessive competition for these honours. Whether this were true or not, the system thus described is the very one which has been copied all over the country. What is raging everywhere is an excessive comtition in subjects which are certainly not useless, but of which the use is extremely limited. Lord Macaulay and the public men of his day who agreed with him in thinking that such prizes as appointments to the Home and Indian Services should be bestowed by competition took their departure from the fact that English schoolboys were educated in certain branches of knowledge, and proposed to give the appointments to the boys who had made the most of their education. What they did not contemplate was that there should be a second and special education in this kind of knowledge, and that it should be carried to the verge of absurdity. Yet this is exactly what has been done by the cramming system. The strongest objection to it is not that it gets knowledge into boys' heads, but that this knowledge beyond a certain point is without value for most minds, and that it has no relation to the actual work of the occupations to which it is an avenue.—*St. Jame's Gaztte.*

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS AMONGST THE AMERICANS.

There is an impression abroad that there are not and cannot be any social gradations in the United States. This idea, it is true, is for the most part held by people who have yet to visit New York or Saratoga in the season, and whose notions of the New World are consequently founded, not so much on what the great Republic really is, as on what such a Commonwealth ought to be were the theory of the Constitution carried out without interference from such an entity as human nature. This, however, is not the opinion of Mr. Richard Grant White, and any one anxious to rid himself of such an erroneous gospel as that all men are on the same dead level in a Republic little more than a century old cannot do better than read his remarkable article in the current part of the "North American Review." Mr. White is an American, who has travelled extensively and, as his pungent, but not unfriendly, criticism on us proved, is capable of seeing the weak points in other countries beside his own. He is, moreover, a man of wide experience, and writes as a patriot who is disgusted with the rising tide of vulgar ostentation and lavish display which threatens to overwhelm all that is of fair and good report in the lands beyond the sea. Once on a time, even within his own memory, there was throughout the greater part of the country a practical equality among all classes of the community. Even in the cities of the North there were no very rich, and no very poor people, and the floods of later immigrants who have of recent years swarmed from over the sea full of ignorance, and necessarily untroubled with regard for the reputation of the country in which they chose to sink their fortunes, had not then almost extinguished the native element. Yet even in those days there were grades in the United States. South of Mason and Dixon's line there was a race of aristocratic slave-holders, whose social fabric was based on a strictly defined principle of all men being unequal by birth and not the same in the eye of the law. The negro had no rights except what his master chose to bestow on him, and though the whites were legally on the same social level, no one who remembers the contempt which the lordly planter entertained for the "mean white trash," or the interest of hatred and jealousy with which these slaveless white men requited this hauteur will be inclined to grant this proposition except for the sake of argument. Nor was the wealthy cotton and tobacco growers' conduct altogether unnatural. Most of these gentlemen were the representatives of long lines of w

squires, and some of them were proud to trac

ancestry back to the cavaliers who for love of K

and Faith had sighed, like the banished Lords

Lear, to "do old deeds in countries new." The "mean white trash" were, on the other hand in many instances, the descendants of the indentured bondmen who in early times were sent to "the plantations," and who in habits, morals, and manners were separted by a wide gulf from their proud, highly polished, and well educated neighbours.

Then came the war. After a struggle extending over four years the South emerged from the fray utterly ruined, deprived of the accumulated wealth of ages, and, in the greater number of instances, so crippled that it was hopeless for the generation who had fought the Democracy of the North to regain anything like their former position. A return to the *ante bellum* state of society was, of course, impossible. Slavery disappeared, and with it that form of Society which was based on the system. With it also vanished the aristocratic planter, who lived like a patriarch in the midst of his dependents who knew the pedigree of every man within fifty miles of his residence, and who, except for his annual journey to Virginia Springs, or for the season in Charleston or New Orleans, rarely left home. Most of these old world gentlemen were suddenly plunged into poverty, from which they were too old or too unchangeable to emerge. Happily for many more of them, they did not live to see the South plundered by negro placemen and Northern "carpet baggers." But, as Mr. White, who is a Northern man and, we take it, not a Southern sympathiser, is careful to inform us, the Confederacy fell by the weight of the Northern money which was thrown into the scales against its defenders. The business men of the carried it on for their own profit; many of them grew rich by means of the bloodshed, and most of them saw that in the successful prosecution of General Grant's campaigns lay their future prosperity. "The war time was a money-making time, and the war was a money-making war. The Federal Government was victorious simply because it had the most men and the most money on its side, and it had the most en because it had the most money. The Confederates failed simply because its men and its money were exhausted and for no other reason." The real victors were not the hordes of Irish and German mercenaries who were attracted to the Northern flag, but the "money makers, bankers, manufacturers, railway men, monopolists, and speculators. It was their cause that had triumphed under the banner of freedom." So bitterly does Mr. White enforce this fact—for fact we, years ago, declared it to be—that he does not hesitate to assert that if the "business men of the North" had given General Grant an income of a thousand dollars a day, and General Sherman one of five hundred, they would have insufficiently acknowledge what these stubborn soldiers did for them. For the war flooded the North with money; it shifted the centre of wealth from Richmond and Charleston to New York and Boston, and, by destroying an actually "governing class" in the South, established another in the North, who governed through "political bosses and their unclean herd of followers," and established a vulgar plutocracy, founded on money, often obtained in the least honourable fashion.

Money, and money alone, became the sole standard of rank. The country was covered by European immigrants, who brought some money, and tried by every means to get more, so as to attain a start in the only social grade that they were capable of appreciating. And gold came in floods. The new Pactolus rolled in from the petroleum wells of Pennsylvania, from the gold reefs of California, from the silver leads of Nevada, from the vast herds of cattle on the plains of Texas, from the ever-increasing wheatfields of the Western Provinces. Everything seemed to add to the prosperity of the country, a prosperity such as no one had ever apprehended during the dreary days of the war, or such as the world has ever at any period of its history witnessed. Speculation—gambling, indeed—became rife. In an hour, a man who yesterday rose not quite certain that the evening would not find him in the States Prison or in the hands of the Sheriff, became the owner of millions by a successful "corner" in lard, or oil, or pork, or corn; and his wife abandoned the washing-tub to wear diamonds, and seek in the more tolerant society of Paris the social consideration which the "old families" of Boston or the "Knickerbockers" of New York refused to accord to the *nouveaux riches*. The "Tuileries Americans" of the Second Empire were a proverb in America, and a shame to every self-respecting Americans. Napoleon III. pensioned off his newly-made nobility on the daughters of "Lard Kings" and "Bonanza Princes;" and though for a time the haughty men who had a Colonial Governor or two, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, among their ancestry held aloof, they could not do so long. They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the *post bellum* epoch. Their carriages with coats of arms, their negro coachmen with cockades in their hats, and footmen with liveries trying to poor people with weak eyes covered the drives of the Central Park, and the hitherto exclusive avenues of "up town" Houses such as few European nobles can boast of rose up, not only in New York, but in every other American city—for there is not a capital in America, in the same sense that there is a capital in England or in France; and extravagance of the most unheard-of description was and is the order of the day. "A millionaire" was nobody, a man with half a dozen millions a person of small account, beside the speculator with fifty, or the silver miner, who a year ago was wheeling a barrow, and can now draw a greater income than a Batthyani or a Demidoff. Every folly of Europe is becoming naturalised in the New World; and, though there are many highly intellectual people who deplore all this, the plutocracy have for the present their own way. The members of it vie with each other in display—in diamonds, in houses, in dinners, in yachts, in trotting horses, and have even a gradation among themselves, the plutocrat whose father was rich looking down on his rival, whose wealth dates from the last "strike" in Colorado, or the latest "corner" in lard. In time this will remedy itself. A class of people will arise with education and taste, who will give the cold shoulder even to the owner of a hundred millions; and though, as Sir Hussey Vivian remarked during the visit to New York, there may be a hundred grades in that City, there, as here, mere vulgar purse pride is certain in the long run to sink to its proper level. Meantime, however, the citizen who is proud of his native land is beginning to think that if there must be grades in Society—and we see nothing else for it—it is better that these should be founded on something that mere gold cannot purchase.—*Standard.*

THE SALVATIONISTS IN SWITZERLAND.

The *Daily News'* Geneva correspondent writes:—"The day after Miss Booth's appearance at the funeral of her convert and her second expulsion from the Canton I paid a visit to the Salvationist camp at Veyrier, a picturesque village at the foot of the Saleve, in French territory. In reply to my inquiry for direction to the Salvation Army, a peasant woman directed me to the Café du Pas d'Echelle, a little auberge on a hill surrounded by a garden. The first person I met on mounting the steep gravel path leading to the café was a young lady of pleasing countenance, whose light lank hair was parted at the side, walking to and fro and singing a hymn to the somewhat incongruous accompaniment of a big banjo. I was very courteously received, and a young man, as I judged from the "S" on the collar, a native convert, at my request fetched "Colonel" Clibborn, whose acquaintance, as well as that of Miss Booth, I had already made. Mr. Clibborn is a gentleman of good family from the north of Ireland, who some time ago abandoned an excellent position and brilliant prospects to throw in his lot with the Army of Salvation, and he has ever since devoted himself to the cause heart and soul. He is one of the Continental officers, and almost incessantly on the move. He was at Wyssa's funeral with Miss Booth when she and Miss Charlesworth were arrested. Wyssa was one of their first converts, and on his deathbed had asked those about him to request Miss Booth to say a few words at his graveside, and with this request she thought it her duty to comply. She came from a country house in Canton Vaud in a close carriage, and intended to return immediately after the interment. Twenty officers of the army—Swiss, Italian, German, and English—were present at the funeral, and the service, Mr. Clibborn assured me, was "very beautiful." The coffin was covered with the army flag, and round it gathered the mourners, while Mr. Clibborn read a portion of Scripture. Then a hymn (of course in French), specially composed for the occasion, was sung, after which Mrs. Josephine Butler and others, including Miss Booth, spoke. Meanwhile the authorities had got wind of the affair, and the Maire of the Commune, accompanied by several gendarmes, was quickly on the scene. According to their own account they behaved with the utmost forbearance; according to the testimony of Mr. Clibborn and Miss Booth they were rude, hectoring, and impertinent. Be that as it may, they allowed the funeral to be brought to a close and the convert's body to be laid in the ground before arresting the two ladies. The arrest was accompanied by inviting the two young ladies to accompany them to the Town Hall *en voiture*, the invitation being backed up by a hint that compulsion would be the penalty of refusal. They stepped into the carriage, and, with two policemen inside and one outside, were driven to their destination. Notwithstanding the gravity of the occasion one or two rather comic incidents took place. A Swiss "sergeant," because he uttered a fervent "Amen," possibly a series of "Amens," after Miss Booth's prayer, was accused by one of the attendant gendarmes of obstructing him in the execution of his duty, arrested on the spot, and marched off to prison. This is almost too good to be true, but it is positively affirmed by "Colonel" Clibborn and the "sergeant" himself, who was released after a detention of a few hours, confirms the story in a letter to the *Tribune de Genève*. Shortly after this occurrence, while Mr. Clibborn was making a memorandum on a piece of paper, another gendarme rushed at him in a state of great excitement. "Sacr-r-r-e-nom," he exclaimed, "here is a fellow taking notes for a newspaper! Tell me now what you are putting down—tell me, I say!" Whereupon the "Colonel," who always returns good for evil, smiled, and put his paper into his pocket.

While we were talking and pacing about in the garden Miss Booth joined us, and related some of her experiences at the Hotel de Ville and at Neuchatel. At the Hotel de Ville she was confronted by two gentlemen of the Central Police, one of whom behaved like a gentleman and the other did not. When asked why she had come into the canton without asking leave, Miss Booth, taking the line of Prince Krapotkine at Lyons, replied that had she done so she would virtually have acknowledged the legality of her expulsion, and she did not mean to acknowledge it, the Geneva Council of State and the Federal Council to the contrary notwithstanding. She also said some other things which account for, if they do not excuse, one of her interlocutors getting into a violent passion, and hammering the table with his fist. After some further conversation, and M. Heridier, head of the Department of Justice and Police, who was at his own house, had been communicated with by telephone, the two ladies were conducted to their carriage and, still under police escort, driven to the frontier near Veyrier and then let go.

I asked Miss Booth if she thought it right, seeing that the decree of expulsion, unjust and harsh as it undoubtedly was, had been confirmed on appeal, to set herself in opposition to the legally constituted authorities by entering the canton in defiance of her order, and I pointed out that if everyone was to be a law to himself there would be an end to all government, and society would fall into confusion. But

th

hol

from

were 5

200, and as

newspaper e

After some s

Miss Booth rose

she perceived th

gendarmes, and th

guessed to be officers

watching the proceeding

stimulated her to greater e

was one not to be missed,

hours. She pleaded the cau

before its enemies—pleaded it,

eloquently and effectively, for I h

speak, and she has more power over

of the sort she is wont to address tha

hierarchy of bishops would have. She is

[illegible]al presence, and there is nothing in her

when speaking in French, either vulgar or de

matory. The gendarmes and the gentlemen hear[illegible] her to the end, and not until the final hymn had been sung and the people had begun to disperse did they make any attempt to speak to her.

Then one of the carriage gentlemen came forward very politely, and after complimenting her on her discourse, said they must ask her to accompany them to Neuchated.

"What," she asked, "Do you really mean that you are going to arrest me?"

"We are very sorry," was the answer, "but we have no alternative; our orders are precise, and, being employés of the State, our duty is to obey them."

On this Miss Booth and "Captain" Beckett, who had also taken part in the meeting and been requested to consider himself under arrest, joined their captors, and were driven to Neuchatel. She acknowledges that she was treated throughout with the greatest consideration and respect. After undergoing a brief examination at Neuchatel she was, as I have already informed you, set free on giving her word to appear when called upon. Miss Booth says that the manners of the Neuchatel police are in marked contrast with those of the police of Geneva, and that the former are as polite and considerate as the latter are rash and rough. Be that as it may, I fear if she carries out her threat of returning here she will not get off so easily as she got off last Monday. The penalty of 50 francs fine and 15 days' imprisonment will almost certainly be enforced.

Miss Booth's statement that the movement is making progress in this part of the world is so far confirmed that the papers, both of Neuchatel and Geneva acknowledge that, despite the order for their suppression, meetings continue to be held, mostly in private houses. The first of these meetings held here after the expulsion of the English leaders was broken up by the police, but no subsequent meetings have been interfered with, perhaps because the authorities have discovered that they cannot hinder people from holding religious services in their own dwellings without exposing themselves to the risk of actions for violation of domicile."

TOBACCO AND TOBACCO.

(BY A COSMOPOLITAN SMOKER.)

I have smoked tobacco of many out-of-the-way kinds in many out-of-the-way places; and recalling them all as well as I can to my mind's nose, the blended reminiscence is such as to make me think that good smoking is only possible in the centres of civilization. Of course if you are intimate, in Cuba, with a Cuban planter, and can enjoy in his verandah one of those green limp Havanas which never reach the lips of the European millionaire, you are in possession of a luxury that even London is powerless to bestow. But here I think is the one, and only one, exception to my rule—that the best of smoking means the best of everything else, and that the further you recede from good government, good manners, good anything—except perhaps scenery and all-round sport—the further you recede from good tobacco. In the course of my travels up and down the earth I have blown clouds—"the white pigeons" of Sioux legends—with the native of Hindostan and with the Red Indian of the Far West, with the Chinaman and the Mexican, with the Kaffir and the negro, with Boer, Afrikander, and Creole, with Turk and Egyptian, with Mormon and Gentile, with Hindoo, Mahommedan, Buddhist, and idolater with black and brown, red, yellow, and even piebald (two Malagasy boatmen at Réunion were as chequered as circus-horses); and I must confess that some of the ideas of tobacco that I have encountered have been so pathetic in their aboriginal crudity that I could have wept for my innocent brother. But compassion is very often misplaced, and it is a good traveller's rule to reserve pearls for those who appreciate them. Thus, a native of India will not smoke your tobacco, even if he will take it at all, till he has mashed it up with molasses and musk. Share the contents of your pouch with a Red Indian, and the untutored child of the prairie will forthwith mix it with other vegetables to make it go further. The Afrikander despises what you smoke; the Chinaman calls it hay. For tastes in tobacco differ as much as tastes in personal beauty, and each thinks that which he is accustomed to the best.

The Boers grow and manufacture a tobacco of their own which is of such a detestable odour to civilized man that I remember during the Zulu war we used to tip the Kaffir or Afrikander drivers of mail-carts not to smoke except during the halts at stages, and then always to leeward. It was no use offering them our superior article, for the dreadful Dutchmen scorned it as trash. Equally odious is the ordinary tobacco of the Chinese. The Boer stuff smells rank and green and acrid; but the Celestial has a heavy, clinging, clogging odour that suggests opium in the composition. The South African leaf when ready for consumption looks like crumbled hay, with miscellaneous dead garden rubbish and the sweepings of a conservatory added. It is full of twigs and knots and threads of vegetable matter, and is of a general greenish-gray tint. The Chinese, on the other hand, is curiously soft; it lifts up in silky skeins of exquisitely fine hair-like stands, and is of a deep chicory-colour, and resembles some vegetable fibre steeped in jaggery rather than tobacco-leaf. The Boer tobacco blows out of the pipe—it is so dry and vagrant; but the other pads down into the pipe close and firm, and the bowl has to be filled as lightly as possible in order to obtain any draught at all. To smoke a pipe of the former is to scorch the tongue and to go about all day with the taste of Turkey rhubarb in your mouth; to venture on the latter is to enjoy a cool highly aromatic pipe, with the subsequent penalty of giddiness and sick-headache, as after a blundering administration of chloroform. It requires only an effort of the stomach to return to Boer tobacco a second time; to return to Chinese a second time you must turn Chinaman. In singular contrast to both these disagreeable herbs is the tobacco of the Red Indian, which is both light and fragrant—even when there is no tobacco in it. For the savage cannot always obtain the precious leaf; and very often when he can, economy and, it may be, taste leads him to adulterate it with various vegetable substances of pleasant flavour. The most usual is the inner bark of the red willow, which I have helped Navajo Indians, in the valley of the Rio Virgin, to prepare in the following way. The young withes of the willow are cut into lengths of about two feet; the outer bark is removed, and the inner is then peeled up in long strips, one end being left adhering to the withes. These are then struck into the ground round a charcoal fire, and kept there till the strips of bark, hanging down in a fringe, shrivel up with the heat and curl themselves into crisp ringlets round the upper ends. When they seem sufficiently dry they are crumbled up in the hand into pieces of the size of ordinary bran. To this, if the shrub grows in the vicinity, the smoked leaves of a species of sumach is added, which are simply prepared by roasting them over the cinders and then crumbling them. If, finally, a leaf of tobacco be crushed up and mingled with the willow and sumach, a "smoking mixture" of an agreeable aromatic flavour and fragrance and of harmless mildness is obtained. It is smoked, to correct the heat, in a long stemmed pipe, ending in a capacious cylindrical bowl of clay, which, compared with the small reed-stemmed opium-pipe kind of instrument which the Celestial favours, or the villainously unclean dhudeen of the Boer, is as much superior to both as the mixture smoked in it is superior to either of the others.

The Asiatic, so far as my observation goes, never smokes his tobacco pure. The simple leaf is too strong for him; and his taste for sweets leads him to mix it with sugar, molasses, or honey, and—in the case of the luxurious, notably the young Mahommedan "swells"—to perfume and qualify the mixture with paste of roses and spices. When ready for the pipe it looks like crude opium, a tenacious black amalgam, and when kindled gives out a faint sickly odour, surprisingly tenacious and penetrating. A Hindoo smoking his hookah, or even the plebeian hubble-bubble, can be smelt out from a long distance—as the lurking servant often finds out to his cost. Apparently unconscious of the far-reaching properties of the scent, he will squat just round the corner to have a quiet smoke with a friend when he ought to be about his work; and retribution, guided to the spot by the nose, suddenly overtakes him in his fancied security. The varieties of tobacco grown in the East are chiefly "Shiraz" and "Latakia;" and though they differ in degrees of quality, they are very seldom above mediocrity for the European taste. There is no preparation of the leaf worth calling preparation; for the Oriental smoker depends upon his particular tobacconist or his own servants to mix up the compound to suit his own taste. The flavour of the actual leaf itself, therefore, goes for little. When away from their own country, however, the natives of India will change their habit and smoke the pure leaf—as, for instance, in the sugar-plantations of Mauritius, where I have seen the coolie smoking original-looking cigarettes of his own manufacture. But the most surprising specimens of the selfmade cigar are to be found among the emancipated negroes of that earthly Paradise, the Seychelles Islands. There the tobacco-plant has run wild, and the negro will sometimes so far bestir himself as to order his wife to make him some cigars; and the results are such distorted preposterous caterpillars of tobacco as might make a Regent-street tobacconist howl. The material, however, is excellent, being the best Havana or Virginia leaf run wild, but without curing or preparation of any kind is naturally coarse and acrid. The negro, however, likes it, and consumes his home-rolled cigars in unstinted abundance.

During the bombardment of Alexandria one of the houses that suffered severely was that of Hajji Nasim, the cigarette manufacturer. But he improvised temporary quarters, and in a jury-rigged sort of way managed to keep abreast of the extraordinary demand which the presence of so many British officers created. And what superb cigarettes the old Hajji made! I remember sitting with him one evening smoking, overlooking the bombarded Square, and listening to his reminiscences of Alexandria *temporis acti*; and he told me, among other things, that one of the best judges of tobacco he had ever known was the late Sultan. And he clapped his hands, and a girl brought him a box of his Majesty's private brand, "the Sultan;" and I certainly found it the daintiest, most ladylike smoking. But in the evening I unrolled a couple and charged my Turkish pipe—a large amber bead for mouthpiece, jessamine stem, and bowl of demascened clay—with the contents; and when I had finished the pipe it seemed as if I had been smoking only the ghost of tobacco, a mere adumbration of

wh

chie

York,

before the

on Education

the story of his

the richest men in

interest to all except

wealth is a matter o

who regard the Goulds an

Mackays of the world with t

concern that the pilgrims in

looked down upon "the man wit

But Mr. Jay Gould is much more

money bag. He is one of the most d

original race, who has dedicated to the p

wealth on the Stock Exchange abilities wh

another era would have made him famous

the field of battle or as a leader of men. A

one of his eulogists says, and others have said by no means in eulogy, "Wherever the sun of civilization unfolds the light of Western progress the name of Gould, and the great enterprises with which he is identified, are held up as colossal tributes to the genius and possibilities of our Republican form of government." Whether Mr. Gould is regarded as a frightful example of the aggregation of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice by arts little removed from the tricks of the thimble-rigger or the frauds of the three-card-man, or whether his enormous wealth is looked upon as the legitimate reward of a supreme financial genius, he is a most interesting study, and as the first and best contribution to that study will be the perusal of his own autobiography, we extract it in full from the reports of the proceedings of the Senatorial Committee. For an appreciation of Mr. Gould's career the time has hardly come. We may begin the study before long, but at present we confine ourselves to the reproduction of Mr. Gould's own estimate of his life and its events:—"I was born at Roxbury, Delaware County, in this State, May 27, 1836. My father was a small farmer who kept a dairy of twenty cows. I was the only boy in the family; so I helped my sisters in milking the cows both morning and night, and drove them to and from the pasture. As I was obliged to go barefoot during the summer and often had my feet pricked by the thistles about the fields and pasture, I concluded I didn't like farming, and so I one day asked my father to allow me to go to a school which was situated about fifteen miles distant from home. He replied that as I wasn't worth much about the farm he would give me my time. I found a blacksmith near the school who would board me if I would write up his books at night. I was then about fourteen years of age. I attended school for a year and then obtained a clerkship in a country store, where I was obliged to work from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. By this time I had acquired a taste for mathematics, especially surveying. By getting up in the morning at 3 o'clock and studying until 6, I obtained a good knowledge of the latter branch, and at length started out to find employment as a surveyor. I made an engagement with a man who was making a map of Ulster county at a salary of 20 dols. a month and expenses. When he sent me out with my instruments to survey a portion of the county he gave me a pass-book and told me to get trusted for my board at the several places through which I passed, and he would pay the bills. I soon found that people were not willing to trust my employer. The second day out I presented my pass-book to the man who had entertained me, and told him to put down the expense. He looked at me very angrily, and then said: 'I guess you don't know your employer. He's failed three times already. You've got money, and I'm going to have it.' This frightened me, but I managed to explain to him that I didn't have a cent, and in proof of the statement I turned my pockets inside out. Convinced of my honesty, he said he would trust me until I could pay the bill. I thanked him for his consideration and left the house. As I walked along the road, I felt as if my heart would break with grief. I could see nothing ahead but failure and misery. In my despair I went into the woods and had a good cry. Then I got down on my knees and prayed."

At this point, says the sympathetic reporter of the *New York Tribune*, "Mr. Jay Gould's voice trembled, and his eyes filled with tears. Senator Blair was deeply moved by the recital. The effect upon the audience was marked. For a moment not a sound was heard except the rumbling of the teams over the pavements in the street below." Observers of human nature will naturally differ in their estimates of Mr. Gould's emotion. We see no reason to question its sincerity. The great operator of the New York Stock Exchange may well have wept on recalling that early incident in "life's morning march while his heart was still young." After the sensation occasioned by this incident had died away, Mr. Gould continued:—"When I arose from my knees I had made up my mind to go ahead. Late that afternoon, having had nothing to eat since morning, I called at a farmhouse and received some bread and meat from the hands of a kind-hearted woman. Just as I was leaving the yard her husband called me back and asked me to fix a north and south line by which the time of day might be determined. I did so, and received, after paying for my lunch, 7s. It was the first money I had earned since I started out, and of course it gave me new courage and confidence in myself. The man for whom I was working at length failed. I proposed to the other young men who were employed in the survey that we go ahead and complete the map. We did so, and when the work was done I sold out my interest in the map for 500 dols. Soon after I made maps of Delaware and Albany counties, and in this way succeeded in accumulating 5,000 dols. While surveying I became acquainted with a gentleman named Zadock Pratt, who took great interest in me, and invited me to go into the tannery business with him. Mr. Pratt sent me out into the western part of the State, where I found a fine hemlock growth. We put up a saw-mill and blacksmith shop, and were soon doing a large lumber business. Afterwards I bought out my partner and continued operations for some time. Just before the panic of 1857 I sold out my business to Charles M. Leupp, of New York, who shortly afterwards committed suicide. When the financial crash came everything went down very low. Finding that Rutland and Washington Railroad bonds were selling at 10 c. on the dollar, and believing that money could be made by purchasing them, I left everything else and went into railroading. I was president, treasurer, and general superintendent of the road for a long time. I made a study of the business, and succeeded after a while in bringing the stock up to par. I kept the road until it was consolidated with the Rensselaer and Saratoga. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad was my next purchase. When I bought the stock it was worth only 60 dols. per share, but it wasn't long before it ran up to 120 dols. Then I leased the road to the Pennsylvania. One day while in Chicago I met Horace Clark, of the Union Pacific Railroad. He gave me a good account of the enterprise, and asked me to invest. I telegraphed to my broker in New York to buy from 30 down. Clark died soon after I left him in Chicago, and his stock in the Union Pacific was placed upon the market. I found myself loaded down with Union Pacific stock. The outlook was anything but encouraging, for not only was there a large floating debt to carry, but bonds were becoming due, and our stock was rapidly declining. The directors and myself bought up all the shares we could find, and did all in our power to change the tide which had been rolling in upon us. We opened coal and iron mines, encouraged agriculture by offering special inducements to settlers, and established trading posts. Much to the surprise of everybody, the road soon began to pay dividends. When the enterprise had become a financial success, the cry seemed to arise all over the country that it was Jay Gould's road, just as if the public considered it a dangerous thing for one man to control the line. Thinking it best to bow to public opinion I placed my stock in the hands of individual investors as soon as I could. Many ladies with money to invest bought the shares. At the present time there are about 7,000 persons owing stock in the Union Pacific. My next great enterprise was the purchase of the Missouri Pacific from Commodore Garrison. The road extended from St. Louis to Kansas City, a distance of 287 miles. I did not purchase the road for the purpose of making money, for I had passed the point where money-making was the height of my ambition. I simply wanted to see what I could do with it. I began to develop it by buying up branch roads and incorporating them with my own. To-day there are at least 10,000 miles of rail in the Missouri Pacific system. When I took the property it was earning 70,000 dols. per week. The net earnings of the road for last month were 5,100,000 dols. I am also a director in a number of other roads, but have confined my efforts for the most of the time to one or two lines. 'Will you please state to the committee,' said Senator Blair, 'something about your connection with the telegraph systems of the country?' 'The railroad and telegraph systems of the country,' replied Mr. Gould, 'go hand in hand, for they are the integral parts of a great civilization. I owned a large amount of stock in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for several years. I lost no opportunity to increase my interest in that line, as I regarded it as a good paying piece of property. When the Atlantic and Pacific was consolidated with the Western Union I supposed that General Eckert, the general manager of that line, who was a dear friend of mine, would be made general manager of the new line. Much to my disappointment, this was not done. I then resolved to put him at the head of as big a line as I had taken him from, and so established the American Union. When that company was consolidated with the Western Union, I had the satisfaction of seeing him made the general manager of that corporation. It has always been my policy to invest my income in the stock of my own enterprises, just to show the public my faith in them.'"

Mr. Gould's evidence did not end here. He went on to give his opinions at great length upon "strikes, monopolies, labour unions, postal telegraphs, and the watering of stocks." He said nothing of his famous exploits as a cornerer, nor did he so much as allude to most of the daring deeds which have done so much to make him renowned in the world of finance. Of these we may have something to say another day. Suffice it at present to quote the concluding words with which Mr. Gould "quitted the stand:"—"I don't think we need any legislation at all. I think we are all working together to demonstrate that this present form of government is a great success. We are making history; we are all working together, the rich man and the poor man, to make our institutions a success." It is evident that the Liberty and Property Defence League should lose no time in electing Mr. Jay Gould as their president.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ton

y closed
ales 18,000
iddling Up-
vanced ⅛d., say
of 1 16d. in Good
Sawginned Dhar-
quotation for ready
ered, but "futures" are
ing price being 10·94 cents.
re given below :—

	1883	1882	1881
to Monday..	617,000	600,000	719,000
eipts.	35,000	33,000	26,000
ce 1st Sept..........	652,000	633,000	745,000

ERICAN CROPS.—The *New York Financial ronicle* gives the following statement regarding the crops of the last four years :

	1882-3 Bales.	1881-2 Bales.	1880-81 Bales.	1879-80 Bales.
Receipts at ports	6,017,738	4,720,364	5,874,090	5,001,672
Receipts overland ..	641,496	477,481	510,239	576,725
Southern consumption	331,000	238,000	205,000	179,000
Total crop........	6,992,234	5,435,845	6,589,329	5,757,397
Exports to Great Britain......	2,888,468	2,311,790	2,843,957	2,554,569
,, Continent.	1,857,241	1,283,241	1,752,322	1,311,052
Consumption Northern....	1,772,912	1,661,206	1,686,804	1,624,805
,, Southern.	331,000	238,000	205,000	179,000
Total deliveries...	6,149,621	5,494,237	6,488,000	5,669,426
Stock at United States ports, August 31....	232,160	238,000	218,043	141,418

The *net* weight of the crop compares as follows with the figures for the previous three seasons :—

	Net Bales.	Weight.	Pounds.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 450 lbs.
1882-3 ..	6,992,234	460	3,216,427,640	8,041,000	7,147,000
1881-2 ..	5,435,845	446	2,424,386,870	6,061,000	5,387,000
1880-1 ..	6,589,329	456	3,004,734,024	7,512,000	6,667,000
1879-80..	5,757,397	454	2,613,858,238	6,534,000	5,808,000

Although the past crop did not count up to 7,000,000 bales, it really reached 7,147,000 bales of 450 lb., which is about the average of the previous two years.

EXCHANGE opened steady after the Dusserah holiday, with rather more disposition on the part of the Banks to sell for forward delivery. Demand paper has been placed for January and February at 1s. 7 23-32d. Bar Silver remains at 50 15-16d. per oz., and a shipment of £20,000 to Bombay is advised.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight............	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·09½.

On Calcutta sixty days' sight private bills have been sold at Rs. 98⅞ per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER 4 per cents are in good inquiry at Rs. 98¾ to Rs. 98⅞, but there are sellers of 4½ per cents at Rs. 103.

SHARES.—Business is reported in Port Canning shares at Rs. 372½. Some Colaba, Fort, and Prince of Wales Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,210, Rs. 2,550 *ex* div., and Rs. 565 *ex* div., respectively. Mofussils have declined to Rs. 405 *ex* div. In Mill companies sales are reported of Empress at Rs. 845 ; Jewraj Balloos at Rs. 1,130 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,020 ; Mahaluxmees at Rs. 990 ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,025 ; Orientals at Rs. 690 ; and Western Indias at Rs. 940 *ex* div. Kemp and Company's shares have improved to Rs. 332.

Two new shop-keeping concerns are about to be registered under the Limited Liability Act, viz., Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Book-sellers, and Barton & Co., General Dealers, and the shares are offered to the public. The success which has attended shop-keeping for many years past has doubtless led to this step, but whether large profits will continue to be realized in the face of increased competition is another thing. The future prospects of such companies will doubtless receive every consideration from the investing public.

COTTON.—The market is firm, and the demand, especially for new cotton, is on a fair scale. Transactions in Fully Good Bengals for December-January delivery are reported at Rs. 158 per candy. In spot parcels the inquiry runs on Dhollera kinds. Prices close firm, but without any material fluctuation.

We have just heard from Akola that there is fine and clear weather there, and should it continue so for about a fortnight more, it will to some extent repair the damage already done, or at least serve to prevent further shedding, which still continues from the moisture absorbed by the land. The lower pods generally have dried up and been shed, and many plants have lost half their leaves.

		Per candy
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	......Rs. 178-179
Do.	Good	.... ,, 172
Do.	F.G.F.	.... ,, 167
Dhollera	F.G.	.... ,, 178
Do.	Good	.... ,, 171-172
Do.	F.G.F.	.... ,, 164-165
Westerns	Good	.... ,, 161
Do.	F.G.F.	.... ,, 152-153
Dharwar Saw-ginned,		.... ,, 171
Compta		.... ,, 150
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good..	,, 215-216 Mar.
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	.... ,, 185-186
,, Bengal	Good	.... ,, 151 Dec.-Jan.
,, Do.	F.G.	.... ,, 158

LINSEED.—There is a limited demand for spot parcels at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ per cwt. A pretty large business in New Seed for April-May delivery is reported to have taken place at Rs. 5-6½.

RAPESEED remains steady, but transactions are of a retail character. Prices are unaltered. Guzerat Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 8-2, Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12, and Brown, Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7-0 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Prices have further given way about 8 annas per candy, and at the reduction some purchases on export account are recorded. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 31½ per Candy, Yellow Rs. 26¼ to Rs. 26½, Luskari Rs. 25¼ to Rs. 25½, Catha Rs. 22½.

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed. Liverpool *via* Canal 18s. 9d. for wheat ; 21s. 3d. for Cotton. Hull 22s. 6d. London measurement 27s. 6d. Antwerp 23s. 9d. Trieste Rs. 10.

PIECE-GOODS.—The new Luckmidass Khimjee market was opened yesterday with great ceremony, and about 2,000 packages changed hands as Dusserah bargains. There is a good inquiry to-day at full prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		R.
Bank of Bombay.......	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do	865
Bank of Madras.......	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,185
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	375
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	51[illegible]xd
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 65	585xd
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	64
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,020
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,210
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,38[illegible]
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	2,[illegible]50xd
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	405xd
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	21[illegible]xd
Prince of W. Press ..	500	......	500	100	565xd
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	530xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co........	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,2[illegible]0
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	50[illegible]
Volkart's Press Co ...	450	00		65	800xd

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	770xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	372½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhown uggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownugur, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain C. Alexanderson, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE barque Ta Lee, 345 tons, Captain C. Stoltze, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Mauritius (7th Sept.), with a cargo of 6,479 bags sugar, and one deck passenger.

The ship Irby, 1,480 tons, Captain Edward Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (2nd July), with a cargo of 2,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Schlesinger, one native gentleman, and 74 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Seabrook, Khan Bahadoor Bezonjee Sorabjee ; Mr. A. N. Pearson Mr. Abrahim, and 99 deck.

pt. 7.
Sept. 28.
, July 2.
nce, Oct. 9.
chee, Oct. 9.

R E.

ander.	Destination.
Cole	London, &c.

sels obtained their port-clearances

Murray, Alexanderson, to Liverpool.
humba, Johnston, to Kattywar Coast and

Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.

steamer Mecca, to Persian Gulf viaKurrachee, was
ered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
8 Strathairly (s)	Brotherton..	Singapore,	Sept. 9.
Kilwa (s)...........	Potts	Moulmein,	Oct. 2.
Commilla (s).........	Croft	Rangoon,	Sept. 29.
Calcutta	Bessard	Mauritius,	Aug. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8.—Steamer Moray. Ships County of Berwick, and Cabul. Barque Glamis.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—9 cases iron safes, Ewart Latham and Co ; 7 cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Hispania s—9 packages bacon, hams and cheese, W. J. Essai.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—3 cases cochineal, Heptoola Tyebjee ; 45 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 1 case eau de cologne, Bolton and Co.
Gwalior s—1 case books, Shavuckshah Hormusjee ; 7 cases books, Thacker and Co.
Rohilla s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Arcot s—31 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Canara s—300 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 882 plates soft spelter, Bhimjee Poonja ; 105 boxes candles, Ebram Hajee Allarakhia ; 40 barrels disinfecting powder, 3 casks blacking and 4 casks stationery, John Fleming and Co ; 75 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gwalior s—8 cases watches and clocks, Favre-Leuba and Co ; 25 cases stationery, the French Bank ; 5 cases saffron, S. Naraen and Co ; 3 cases saffron, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—357 bales cotton waste, Madun Bhimjee ; 3¼ cwts cardamoms, Hurrydass Goculdass ; 187½ cwts bones, Khanmahomed Nensey.
Hispania s—4 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 8 bales cotton, Gungadass Pranjeewan ; 290 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co ; 81½ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 80 bales wool and 14 bales cotton, Nuthoo Laljee ; 26 bales wool, Peily and Co ; 24 bales cotton, Chuttoo Topun.
Nubia s—280 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee ; 6,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—11 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 14 bundles ivory, M. H. Adomjee ; 9 cases woolen piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co.
Canara s—220 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 11 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Ahmed ; 14 chests opium, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania s—8 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bangalore s—95 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 14 bales twist, Jaithabhoy Magonlall.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bangalore s—65 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore s—18 cwts gum, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 24 cases oilmanstores, Manuckjee Poonjajee and Sons ; 289 cwts sandalwood, Kesowjee Pragjee ; 50 bales twist, Ruttonjee Jeewraj ; 150 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 60 bales twist, Kestoor Munsook ; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 19 bales T. cloth, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co ; 140 cwts broken glass, Megjee Jeewan ; 22 chests opium, the P. and O. Co. ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Elliasally ; 1½ cwt. fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Nuthoo ; 225 cwt. raisin, Yue Lun Ching ; 154 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 28 bales twist, Jaithabhoy Magonlall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Spring, Major, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 11.

Darling, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Bangalore.
Peat, Major, Cantonment Magistrate, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 12.

Hickman, Major, 14th Hussars, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 12.

Griffiths, Lieut.-Col., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Campbell, Col., S. C., on leave, to England.
Darling, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
Lindsell, Lieut., 15th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Hickman, Maj., 14th Hussars, on leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Stokes, Actg. Secy. to Govt. Revenue Dept., privilege leave for three months, from the 9th inst.

Mr. T. Weir, Actg. Dist. Judge, Coimbatore, privilege leave for one month and two days.

Surgn.-Major W. J. Hastings, M.D., Dist. Surg. and Supt. of the Jail, Madura, privilege leave for three months, from 25th inst.

Mr. E. C. Rawson, to act as Head Assistant to the Collr. and Magte., Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson on other duty.

The appointment of Mr. G. W. Dance to act as Head Assist. to the Collr. and Magte., Coimbatore, notified in *Gazette* of 25 Sept. is hereby cancelled.

The Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted Mr. G. Oppert, Ph.D., of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, an extension of one month's furlough, and permitted Mr. F. H. Hammett, of the Covenanted Civil Service, to return within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. H. Young, Assist. Engr., First Grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, from 8th Oct.

The following reversion is ordered :—Mr. H. E. G. Evans, Assist. Engr. First Grade, sub pro tem to Assist. Engr., Second Grade, from 27th Aug. 1883.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assist. Engr., First Grade, is posted to the Bezvada-Hindupur State Railway.

Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. J. Cameron, Inspector of Police, Chingleput District.

Sick leave of absence for six months has been granted to Mr. William Brown, Inspr. of Police, Madras City, with effect from the 17th Sept. 1883.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. E. C. Engledow, Inspr. of Police, Cuddapah Dist.

Inspr. Mr. F. W. Ditmas is transferred to the Penuguduru Circle with effect from his relief of the charge of the Mangalore Circle by Inspr. Mr. C. Powell.

Asst. Inspr. Mr. A. J. Mitchell is posted to the charge of the Kundapur Circle.

Mr. C. E. Rhenius is appointed Second-grade Assist. Inspr. in the Salt Dept. and is posted to the Kundapur Circle.

Mr. G. W. Firth, Probationary Inspr. is posted to the Ellamanchili Circle during the absence of Probational Inspr. M. R. Ry. M. Rama Row on leave.

Mr. R. A. Lacey, Head Surveyor, No. III Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for one month and eleven days, from 25th July last.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. T. Baldwin, S. C. Comt., 7th Regt. N. I., is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for two years.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Major A. G. Hutchins, Genl. List, Infantry, Depy. Qr.-Genl., Ceded Districts, arrived at Madras on 26th Sept.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) H. C. Dowker, S.C., is permitted to avail himself of the residue (one year and one hundred and sixty-eight days) of the furlough granted to him in G. O. G., dated 4th Feb. 1880, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay—the furlough to commence from 21st June, 1883.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. J. Joseph Kennedy, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, dated 9th Oct. 1883.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, Is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. BERENICE and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, or ,, 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES V. BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, by 7 a. m., on MONDAY, 15th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. DEAN, Captain,
Offg. Pte. Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Gunesh Khind, 9th Oct., 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JOST—October 5, at "Daisy Lodge," Kurachee, the wife of Mr. B. Jost, of a daughter.

MASTERS—October 5, at Midnapore, the wife of G Masters, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANE—BRIGHT—October 4, at Christ Church, Simla, Florence Temple, third daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Bright, K.C.B., to Captain Alfred Luther Lane, Royal Artillery.

WALKER—COATES—October 6, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, George Casson Walker, Bengal Civil Service, to Fannie, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Coates, Esq., M. D., Portumna, Co. Galway.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

THE departure of the Emperor Alexander and the Czarina from Copenhagen for Russia terminates a very remarkable gathering of personages of the first importance. It is impossible to regard the visit of the Czar to the Danish capital, timed as it was to coincide with that of the King of Greece and Mr. Gladstone, to say nothing of the Princess of Wales, as the mere prompting of family affection. It was an answer, more or less significant, to the meetings between the Emperor of Germany and the Kaiser, and the visits of the King of Italy and the King of Spain to those potentates. Both in Paris and Vienna the political significance of the foregathering at Copenhagen has been freely discussed, and if the well-disciplined press of Berlin has said little on the subject it possibly thinks the more. From the nature of the case the Danish Kingdom must regard the German Empire as its most dangerous enemy. If the remainder of the monarchy is to escape the fate of the sea-surrounded Schleswig-Holstein, the miracle will be due, humanly speaking, to the interest which Russia naturally feels in the preservation of its independence. That interest has naturally been quickened and intensified by the close family connection which binds together the dynasties of both countries. The English Court and that of Greece find at Copenhagen a bond which unites them in sympathy and, to a certain extent, in family ambition with the Court of Russia. It is no secret that just as Austria with the full moral support of Germany is labouring very successfully at the construction of a Balkanic league with Servia and Roumania, so Russian diplomacy is hard at work trying to build up an alliance in which Russia, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, and Montenegro will join hands to keep Austria from Salonica, and perhaps eject her from Bosnia and the Herzegovina. On which side would the sympathies of Mr. Gladstone lie when these rival alliances are being formed? We do not profess to speak with any confidence on that point, but we cannot forget that the Prime Minister of England not so very long since horrified the decorous Continental diplomacy by stating that it was impossible for any one to place his finger anywhere on the map and say that there Austria had done good. And even more explicitly he stated that the policy of England with regard to Austrian projects of aggrandisement in the Balkan Peninsula could best be formulated in the words "Hands off!" It is scarcely probable that the remembrance of that declaration was absent from the minds of the august personages who were interested in forming the anti-Austrian league, and whose visits to Copenhagen synchronised with that of the English Prime Minister. Doubtless the Emperor Alexander takes back with him to Gatschina a tolerably correct idea of the attitude which the English Government may be expected to take if events in the Balkan precipitate a crisis.

WE are not surprised that the native members of the Legislative Council are not altogether satisfied with the increased powers to be bestowed on Local Boards by the new Acts, and we fancy that the native community at large will be even less satisfied than their representatives, when they arrive at a full understanding of the scope of the Acts. At first sight it appears to be a most important concession that the president of a Local Board may be elected, if the Governor-in-Council so directs, and that if the president is a salaried servant of Government, then the vice-president must be elected by the members of the board; and this is, no doubt, a considerable step towards the independence of the boards. We should be glad to see a formal declaration made in official form by H. E. the Governor that in all cases where there were not special reasons to the contrary, election should be the rule, and that nomination should be regarded as altogether exceptional. But it must not be overlooked that the powers of an elected president or vice-president will scarcely be greater than those of a chairman under the existing law. At present the chief executive officer of a Local Board is the chairman. He is nominated by the president, who is the Collector of the district, and he acts under the president's orders. It is probable that at present the Collector will continue to be president of most of the Local Boards. In place of the chairman, there will be a vice-president elected by the members. An elected vice-president will doubtless hold more independent views than a nominated chairman, but his powers will be very little greater. Under the new Acts the vice-president is only to exercise such powers and perform such duties as the president may from time to time depute to him, and these limited powers will be further subject to the control of the president in his capacity of Collector. It is difficult to see what advantage the vice-president of the future will have over the chairman of the present, just as it is hard to understand what is gained by substituting a cumbrous for a simple term. The word chairman is now thoroughly "understanded of the people" and is as familiar as the word mayor in Europe. The householder who wants to put a new roof on his house, or the ryots who want a village well, will now have to address their petitions to a functionary whom they will call "whah eess pray see daint." The use of the word has hitherto been confined to municipal officers. Such a change of terms gives real annoyance to the people, and is apt to call attention to the unsubstantial nature of the administrative reforms which it accompanies and to cast ridicule on the whole scheme.

By the new Municipal Act the distinction between City and Town Municipalities is abolished. This measure virtually raises Town Municipalities to the status of existing City Municipalities, and gives them a good deal more independence than they now enjoy, as well as the right of election for at least half of their members. But the new Act makes very little difference in the position of Municipalities which are now cities, if the Collector continues to be president. The functions of the president under the new Act, with the addition of the powers of control to be exercised by the Collector, are almost identical with those of the president under the old Act. The Chairman will be replaced by a vice-president, who will indeed be elected by the members instead of being nominated by the president, but whose powers will not be much greater than those of a chairman. If the Collector is not president, the president is to be elected by the Municipality or appointed by the Governor-in-Council. In this case the independence of the Municipality is largely increased, and we hope it will be possible before long to make this concession in many Municipalities. But even to this arrangement there appear to be some important objections. The president has to furnish to the Collector a copy of every resolution passed by the Municipality, and his powers are to be subject to the extensive control vested in the Collector. But the Collector, who is thus made answerable to Government for the good behaviour of the Municipality, can never be present at their meetings unless he nominates himself an ordinary member. There must be many occasions on which a functionary who plays the important part reserved to a Collector will want to address the members, and it is essential that he should be personally acquainted with them. But it will not as a rule be thought advisable that the Collector should be present at a meeting unless he presides. His presence would only be a source of embarrassment to the president for the time being, and in rural districts it would seem both to the members and to the community at large to be contrary to the fitness of things that the Collector should hold an inferior place at a meeting. The same remark applies to meetings of the District Local Board. The Assistant or Deputy Collector, too, to whom the Collector delegates his powers of control, should preside when present at meetings of the Taluka Local Boards. If this be granted, it would appear to be unadvisable to remove the title of president from the Collector. It is fitting that the controlling officer should have some designation to specify his connection with the Local Boards, and the title of president fulfils this object admirably, and gives the Collector the right of presiding at such meetings as he shall think fit to attend. He will probably not find it necessary to attend more than three or four meetings in a year. The title of Vice-President should similarly be reserved for the officer to whom the Collector delegates his control. All the functions of presidents as laid down in the new Acts should be conferred on chairmen, and the chairmen should be elected as a matter of course by the members of the Local Boards, and they should not be salaried servants of Government. In this way a vexatious change of names will be avoided, and all the advantages which the new Acts contemplate for a few favoured Local Boards in the future will be granted at once to them all. With the extensive powers of control reserved to the Collector, who could also preside at meetings when necessary, it cannot be said that too much independence will be given to the boards. In fact, considering the expectations which they have been led to form, we think this is the least that can be offered.

AN amusing instance of the talent of some people for discovering faults in the simplest acts is afforded by the cavillings which we see are being raised in certain quarters against the Viceroy's visiting Cashmere. Why, asks one oracle, does not Lord Ripon make another tour through British districts and explain to the people the important measures that are before the Government; as if both the local self-government scheme and Mr. Ilbert's Bill had not been explained and discussed, discussed and explained, *ad nauseam*. Another objection, even more puerile, is that the Viceroy is "trying to avoid Calcutta!" Could anything more absurd be imagined? Because three or four crack-brained persons, who evidently conceive themselves to be people of great importance, have written to a Calcutta paper to announce their resolve not to honour with their presence any public gathering at which Lord Ripon may preside, His Excellency is afraid to visit the capital of his Government! We may perhaps usefully recall the fact that, according to custom, Lord Ripon would in no case return to Calcutta much before the date on which he will arrive there this year. It is the well-known practice of the Viceroy and Members of Council to devote an interval between the close of the Simla summer season and the opening of the cold weather session at Calcutta to visiting some other part of the country. The nonsense which is being talked in the same quarters about an "immense amount of hardship" to be entailed upon the Cashmiris by the Viceregal visit is as little worth attention. Cashmere has been left far too much to "stew in its own juice," to quote Mr. Courtenay's elegant phrase, with results which have proved beneficial neither to the Cashmiris nor to their neighbours. If Lord Ripon's visit and personal influence have the effect of removing from the minds of the Maharajah and his advisers the groundless fear that the Government of India is covetous of their territory, and induce them to abandon their attitude of dog-in-the-manger exclusiveness, and adopt a more enlightened policy in the matter of encouraging private enterprise in the development of the resources of the State, a most salutary change would be speedily brought about. The mass of the Cashmere population would be soon raised from their present state of miserable poverty into comparative prosperity, and the trade with the Punjab, now choked and hampered with innumerable unnecessary restrictions, could not fail to be greatly developed. The present Maharajah is understood to be an intelligent, well-meaning man, anxious to secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number of his subjects; but his Hindu councillors and officials grind the faces of the poor Mahomedans who form the majority of the people. Numerous schemes of improvement have been started, but they were all undertaken on a wrong principle, being jealously kept altogether in the hands of the State, and almost every one of them has failed. Cashmere was intended by nature for a model prosperity. Any failure of the crops is of extremely rare occurrence, and the soil is so wonderfully fertile in good years that the loss suffered in an abnormal season is recovered with remarkable rapidity. All that is wanted is the infusion of common-sense into the administration; and probably no more efficacious means of removing the mistaken notions which blind the Maharajah to the true interests of his State, and keep the country in its present backward condition, could be found, than a personal acquaintance, formed not in Calcutta, but in His Highness's own capital, between the Maharajah and the head of the Government of India.

THE ENGLISH CEMETERY AT SURAT.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

PASSING out of Surat by the Katargaum Gate, a drive of a very few minutes takes you to what is now called the English cemetery, in contradistinction to the Dutch cemetery, which lies to the other side of the same gate, just within the city walls. Near the entrance, the grounds of the cemetery are tolerably kept, though further on they lapse somewhat into the condition of a wilderness; but the rank state of the vegetation does not at first strike the eye, attention being drawn, rather, to the tall domes of the tombs, and the gorgeous shrubs, the red-and-white oleanders, and the brilliant scarlet-and-yellow blossoms of the goldmohur, or the deeper and more vivid crimson of the pomegranate flowers.

The first of the magnificent mausoleums within the enclosure, not only in point of size and grandeur, but also as lying nearest to the entrance gate, is the well-known tomb to the brothers Oxenden. Two large oblong grave-stones of the ordinary type, raised on masonry about three feet high, mark their resting-place; a pompous double-walled structure being erected around and above. At the corners of the outer wall are four pinnacles, while two more, standing larger, though not quite so high, towards the eastern face, contain spiral staircases giving out on small galleries which run round the two domes of the building. The lower dome, built of solid masonry, completely roofs the inner building or hall in which stand the tombstones; it is skirted by the lower gallery (which also adjoins the outer wall, the whole building being thus connected), and four minarets adorn the landing-place. Here, too, is to be seen the tablet to the memory, and setting forth the virtues, of the younger brother. The flights of steps lead on again hence to the upper gallery surrounding the higher dome, which is supported on arch-ways, one at each side, through which the domed roof of the inner structure with its minarets and tablet may be looked down upon. Although this second gallery is at a considerable elevation, no view of the city can be obtained from it, as the surrounding trees completely shut it out. The country which lies to the other side, so much of it as can be seen, is pretty and very well wooded. The tablets to the memory of the brothers, with their long Latin inscriptions, are dated respectively, that to the elder brother, Christopher, 1659, and to the younger, George, 1669. The tablet to the elder brother is in the hall where the tombstones stand. Near this mausoleum are several other handsome monumental piles, bearing tablets to the memory of brave warriors and statesmen: the tomb to the Armigers, Bartholemew, President of Surat, who died in 1696, and his young wife, Arabella, who preceded him to this quiet resting-place at the early age of eighteen; the tomb to Bernard Wyche, another President; and many others, bearing inscriptions with names more or less familiar to the student of the history of this old city in its palmy days. Several costly-looking buildings contain no inscriptions whatever. Whether the tablets have been removed by unscrupulous hands, or effaced by time, or whether those to whom the mausoleums were erected may have been considered by their survivors to be of fame imperishable, and to need no written record of their greatness, I know not; in any case, the nameless dead lie there now.

These magnificent houses of the dead are, however, already so well known, together with their inscriptions, dates, &c., through Mr. Campbell's Gazetteer and other writings that any further account of them would seem superfluous. It is, therefore, of less pretentious monuments, and inscriptions not so well known, that I purpose to write.

To the other side of the Oxenden Mausoleum, across the path to the left, stands a low square building containing two large tombs and having its walls surrounded by tablets. One of the tombs is ornamented by a handsome black-marble slab, dated 1736, and engraved in gold letters to the memory of "Mary Ellis, wife of Brabazon Ellis, chief of the English factory in Surat." The other tombstone bears an inscription setting forth that "Here lieth entombed, with a sincere and amiable friend, the body of Frances James, wife of William James, Esq., &c., &c." The date is 1756. The memorial stones on the walls of this building are fourteen in number, some of them bearing curious inscriptions; a tablet to "the child of Major Charles and Martha Frederick" goes on with unwonted accuracy of detail to say that the babe "was born at 6 p.m., and died at 3 o'clock next morning—God rest her soul." This tablet, like many others on these walls, bears no date. Another on the opposite side is inscribed to the memory of "Ann, late wife of Lieutenant Goodger." A great number of these tablets are to the memory of children, and many of them have been collected from different parts of the cemetery and placed here. The earliest date in the enclosure is 1736, the most modern 1811.

Leaving this little temple, a tombstone near at hand, outside, bears testimony to the character of a Mr. Handy, in the Sea Customs, in the following words:—"He was a gentleman." I noticed, in fact, quite a number of memorial stones to the memory of "gentlemen," and one even goes further, stating that he to whose memory the stone was erected was an honest man. "Beneath this modest stone rests all that was mortal of Roger Fieldes, Esq., Surgeon on the Bombay establishment. He lived forty-two years, and was an honest man. He died 31st August, 1805." Who amongst the living can desire in the day of death a more honourable epitaph?

In one of the larger mausoleums there stands a large tomb, and at the side of it a little nameless gravestone, so small as not to measure two feet in length. One of the most curious inscriptions in the cemetery I thought to be the following, to Mary Price, wife of William Price, Governor of the Mogul's Castle:—"Who through the spotted veil of the Small Pox rendered a pure and unspotted soul to God. Expecting, but not fearing, death, which ended her days.

"The virtues which in her short life were shown
Have equal'd been by Few, surpass'd by None."

This monument is dated 1761. I felt compassion for the bereaved and so deeply sorrowing husband until I crossed over to the adjoining tomb, and found on it a tablet, dated 1774, to the memory of the above William Price, and Elizabeth, his second wife! The latter survived her husband some thirteen months. Did the dead woman of unspotted fame, I mused, turn in her shroud when by her side were entombed the ashes of her husband, with wife number two lying between them in death? These Prices lie in one of the mausoleums, and near them, around in the graveyard, are buried several other members of the same family.

In this vicinity, also, there stands a tombstone bearing the following inscription—

Under this tomb lies buried
The body of ANNE
The once loving and beloved wife
OF MR. SAMUEL COURT,
A servant to the Hon'ble
East India Company,
Who ended her life
The 15th of November A. D. 1754,
Aged 30 years.
She had great accomplishment
A generosity of mind
A behaviour engaging
Complaisance obliging
And the truest sense of gratitude
Scarce to be equal'd
Her disconsolate husband justly esteem'd it the
peculiar felicity of his days that he had such a wife
So useful a friend
And so agreeable a companion.

I find in the cemetery no record as to whether this latter disconsolate husband proved a more faithful mourner than the partner of Mary Price.

In contradistinction to these two outpourings of conjugal affection may be cited the epitaph to—"Francis Breton, Chief for the Honorable Company of English merchants trading to the East, who, when . . . he had completed his duties, completed his life. He went unmarried to the heavenly nuptials in the year of Christ 1649, on the 21st of July."

A lowly tablet by its very humility calls attention, and tells the passer-by—

"This humble grave, though no proud structures grace,
Yet truth and candour sanctify the place."

More ostentatious is the epitaph on the tomb of "William Wilkins, Magistrate and Collector of Broach":—"As an oriental scholar generally, the deceased was highly distinguished, having in early life acquired a taste for the languages and literature of the East, under the tuition of his uncle, the celebrated orientalist, Charles Wilkins, L.L.D. His knowledge of the Sanscrit and Persian languages was not excelled by any on the Bombay establishment."

Passing hence I noticed a quaint little inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Mr. George Morley, who departed this life on the 7th day of July anno 1776, aged four years and nineteen days." One fancies the little "Mister" must have been an old-fashioned child. A tombstone to the memory of a lady sets forth that—"Her affectionate husband C. B. Wren, Esq., of the C. S., knew and loved her virtues." A modest stone is engraven to the memory of "Two little sisters."

Leaving this quarter of the cemetery, where the old tombs lie, I was struck on entering the more modern side, by the strongly contrasting simplicity of the inscriptions. Amongst the monuments in this part of the enclosure one is touched by a tablet which states that the tombstone was erected to the memory of "John Smith" "by his native friends." A handsome monument, and what I thought to be the most interesting among the modern gravestones, is that to the Pompadores—

In memory of
The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men,
2nd Battalion 56th (West Essex) Regiment,
Pompadores
Who fell in action and died of disease
In Guzerat and in Surat
From A. D. 1807 to 1815,
Also of
329 non-commissioned officers and men
Who fell victims to epidemic fever
At Domas
A. D. 1815—1814.
Far from their native land
They rest in peace,
This monument was erected
A. D. 1865
By the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men
Of the 56th Regiment
After a lapse of many years
On their return to India.
"They rest from their labours,
And their works do follow them."

Beneath this monument lies what appears to have been an older tombstone. It bears a small tablet to the memory of a former surgeon of the regiment: three small stones are let into the walls of the monument itself, engraven to the memory of children of some of the officers of the regiment.

Leaving this quiet city of the dead, I noticed the following lines on a tombstone still in comparatively good order, though forming one amongst a number of tombs near the gateway, falling all of them more or less to decay. It almost seemed as though this position by the gateway had been designedly chosen for the epitaph; the words were—

"Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me."

SIR G. BIRDWOOD ON PARTY CONNECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think my friend, Sir G. Birdwood, has been rather hasty when he taxes me with "mischievously identifying the Tories with the opponents of the Ilbert Bill." I have just glanced over the printed collection of my letters, and I cannot see that I have anywhere done this. In one passage I say, indeed, that the opposition in England is "*almost* confined to one political party," and with all submission to Sir G. Birdwood's superior opportunities for acquiring information, I think that this is not an inexact statement. But I added that I knew that "many members of that party were convinced of the reasonableness and necessity of the change proposed in the Bill," and I referred to Sir R. Temple and Sir B. Frere as probably included in that class. I could not also forget that our own Governor, who is a member of the Conservative party, was not opposed to the principle of the Bill, as I am sure that Lord Mayo, for whose public and private character I have always cherished the most affectionate respect, would not have been opposed to it. My letters are plainly directed against a party which I call "the party of ascendency," which I expressly distinguish from the Conservative party, and lament that it is so largely composed of ambiguous and "backsliding Liberals." Sir G. Birdwood writes about the Tory party with the sensitiveness of a lover for a mistress, resenting even a "look which threatens her with insult," although he affects at the same time an indifference to party connections and party feelings as things unworthy of a superior understanding.

On this subject there is much to be said, but I must resist the temptation of saying it. I should like to institute a comparison between the rank and file of the Radical party, whom Sir G. Birdwood politely describes as "low-born, uneducated, discontented, penury-stricken persons," and the "villa" Conservatives, the prosperous, self-satisfied mediocrities, with their realised ideal of material comfort, and ceaseless adoration of rank and wealth, who now constitute the strongest numerical element of that party. It is among those persons that "race prejudice and jingoism are really rampant." It is for these that the *Daily Telegraph* writes and bewails, in its Asiatic style, that Lord Ripon is "erasing the caste-marks of the Englishman's lordliness." The class of artisans who constitute the strongest numerical element of the Radical party are much more accessible to large political ideals and generous impulses than these middle-class Conservatives, and are essentially, I deliberately think, much better educated men. I was brought up among Conservatives, but among Conservatives, as I have said, who differed very considerably from the present type, and if anything more than another would make association with that party to me now impossible, it is the existence of this vulgar modern Conservatism with its insolent prejudices, its hopeless mediocrity of thought, and its solitary surviving ideal in the shape of military aggression and territorial conquest. Can Sir G. Birdwood deny that Conservatives of this stamp are the most prominent opponents of the Ilbert Bill, and that it is at least on the cards that they may commit their party to a formal opposition to the Bill, while no one can suppose that such a contingency is conceivable on the Liberal side of the house?

Sir G. Birdwood told me in 1879, at the India Office, that Lord Lytton's Afghanistan war had realised the "dream of his life," and that the presence of Major Cavagnari at Cabul would be productive of the most excellent effects, and was not attended with serious risk. I expressed a contrary conviction in the strongest language. I found also that he was overflowing with admiration for the "cosmopolitan genius" of Lord Beaconsfield, and measureless in his expressions of contempt for the Liberal party and the Liberal leaders. When I visited him again in 1880, a month or two after the earthquake which swallowed up Lord Beaconsfield and all his works, I found him as pensive as Milton after the fall of the Commonwealth, but looking confidently forward to better times. I think Sir G. Birdwood is quite as much a party man as I am, for my adhesion to the Liberal party is determined by considerations analogous to those which determine his adhesion to the Conservative party, and I, too, should go over to the other side if I thought that I could more easily get there what I wanted. But of this I see no chance. The foreign policy and the domestic policy of the present Conservative party are so distasteful to me that I would make almost any sacrifice to keep Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton out of power, just as Sir G. Birdwood, I suppose, would make any sacrifice to get rid of the Liberals. I do not wish to say anything unpolite in this letter, but I must observe that I think it fantastic extravagance to talk of men like Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington being influenced by "insular prejudice" against the cosmopolitan genius of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Beaconsfield was cosmopolitan in one sense as men of his race cannot help being, but he was anything but cosmopolitan in his experience, his political objects, or his culture. He knew little of Continental manners, language, or literature, and indeed, I believe, very little of any literature of any kind, ancient or modern. In these respects he cannot for one moment be compared with Mr. Gladstone, who is familiar with all literature, ancient and modern, and has been for thirty years a living force in European politics, whose name is now a household word in Hellas and Italy, and through all the Eastern lands. Again, it is surely a matter for discussion whether the present Liberal leaders have been guilty of "a scandalous violation of Liberal principles." Lords Grey, Fitzwilliam, Fortescue, and Dunraven think so: so do the Dukes of Sutherland and Somerset and other eminent Whigs; but when we look closely into the matter we find that these Whig noblemen look upon Liberal principles as a body of fixed doctrines, from which nothing can be taken, and to which nothing can be added, and of which they are the guardians and expositors, as Bishops claim to be of Catholic doctrine. Among the dogmas of that creed the one about which we now hear most is "freedom of contract," the pith of which, I fancy, is that landlords are to remain legally quite unfettered in their dealings and relations with their tenants. If Sir G. Birdwood lives for thirty years more (which I hope he may do) he will see some further considerable limitations of this doctrine, which after all is a very recent one in its application to the soil of a country, and one which in some conditions cannot possibly be maintained. I think that Lord Cowper is right and Lord Grey wrong on this point, writing about Ireland. What are the other scandalous violations of Liberal principles which have so greatly upset Sir G. Birdwood that he intends to vote for the Tories till the last prominent living Liberal is laid in his grave, I must profess myself quite unable to conjecture.

October 12. **W. WORDSWORTH.**

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.—The pressure is increasing over Burmah, Assam, and Bengal, and decreasing elsewhere. It is hardly so uniform as it was yesterday, and a change in the distribution has also occurred, the highest readings being now reported from Arracan and the lowest from Peshawur. The wind is south-easterly and easterly in Arracan and Bengal; north-westerly in Orissa and Ganjam, and variable elsewhere. It is blowing strongly in Diamond Island. The temperature has risen in the North-West Provinces. The shade maxima yesterday were 100° in Jacobabad and 99° in Delhi and Agra. Compared with the average temperature, it is from two to eight degrees above the normal over Northern India, while the moisture is considerably below. Rain to-day:—Sibsagar and Mercara, 1½ inch; Akyab, 1 inch. Previously Ahmednuggur, 1½ inch and Kaladgi, 1¼.

BERAR.—The excessive rain has damaged a little of the cotton and jowari crops. A break is much needed. The fall to date (8th Oct.) is over one-third the average annual quantity.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla In.	Byculla cts.
Previously regtd..	79	89	83	78	81	25	90	46
11 Thursday..........	0	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Friday..............	....		0	98	0	95	0	00
Total	80	07	84	76	82	20	90	46
Corresponding date last year	67	89	77	15	73	84	76	73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(12th October, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a. m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·914	86·5	N N W	14	0·00
Surat	·917	88·6	E N E	4	0·00
Bombay	·904	83·3	E N E	10	0·38
Rutnagherry	·890	88·4	S	7	0·00
Karwar	·849	83·1	N E	Fresh	0·00
Mangalore ...	·915	80·9	S	2	0·38
Calicut	·909	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·13
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The usual notification regarding the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta at 8 a. m. on the 1st December is published. The body-guard will escort His Excellency from the Howrah station to Government House.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of the Rev. G. W. Manson, Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N. W. P.

Sir Auckland Colvin is declared to be *ex-officio* and for life a Companion Member of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Lieutenant H. F. K. Waldron is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. Davidson officiates as Wing Officer of the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

The following officers are granted furlough to Europe:—Major W. B. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, one year and 269 days; Lieutenant B. Duff, Bengal Staff Corps, one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wintle has been granted furlough in India for one year.

The Secretary of State grants furlough to Surgeon G. A. Cones for 273 days.

Captain F. R. C. Voyle has been promoted to Major in the Bengal Staff Corps.

A good service pension has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Barter, Bengal Staff Corps, in the room of Colonel R. Murray.

A graded list of officers of the Indian Marine is published with a notification that in future appointments to the service will be made by the Secretary of State.

A table of precedence is also published.

The following Port appointments will be filled by officers in the service:—Port Officers of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Aden, Akyab, and Moulmein; Assistant Port Officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon; and Conservator of the River Indus.

Major T. J. Williams officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

THE POSITION OF THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 12.

News from Haiphong, September 15, states that the French had withdrawn from all positions outside of Hanoi, except their fourth column at Gagoda. The Black Flags were surrounding Hanoi. About 6,000 more troops had arrived. The French were throwing up earthworks, and the position of Hanoi was worse than it had ever been. General Bouet resigned, because M. Harmand would not telegraph for 12,000 more troops. The French press in Saigon bitterly attacks the English mediation between France and China. The Anti-European feeling is strong in China.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, Oct. 11.

Senor Herrera is forming a new Cabinet, uniting the Left party.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The Spanish Ambassador here has resigned.

M. DE LESSEPS.

M. de Lesseps has received an invitation to be present at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall on November 9.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11.

The Czar and Czarina left here to-day for Russia.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sir Evelyn Wood favours the withdrawal of the bulk of the British troops from Egypt.

THE SHIP SIMLA IN QUARANTINE.

The ship Simla, which left Bombay on the 11th of August, has been placed in quarantine at Dundee, in consequence of cholera having broken out on board.

CETEWAYO.

News from the Cape states that unless Cetewayo surrenders to the British Resident, the British troops will morally support Usibepu by expelling Cetewayo from the Reserve territory.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nepaul, with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

The chartered Anchor Line steamer Mount Lebanon left here for Bombay to-day.

MALTA, Oct. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 9th instant.

COLOMBO, Oct. 12.

Extra Mail steamer Teheran, from China, arrived.

Mail steamer Ganges, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester market has been strong and dearer all round.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. „	84¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
„ French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	50 15-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £12,700,900, decrease £200,000.

Bills discounted £20,800,000, decrease £300,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £23,800,000, decrease £500,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 42 per cent.

Arrivals.—Bivouac and Lero.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, October 11.

10 p.m.	78·1

FRIDAY, October 11.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m	83 3
2 p.m.	89·8
4 p.m.	88·5

THE charges of embezzlement against certain Parsee employés of the Bank of Bombay were again before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. Slight, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, was examined, and the case was further adjourned till the 24th inst.

THE litigation in which the Jussawalla family were engaged some time since is being renewed, Dossibai and Cowasjee Jehanghir Jussawalla having applied to Mr. Cooper yesterday for a warrant against Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, charging him with defamation, the allegation being that he had maliciously made imputations calculated to damage their reputation. His worship gives his decision upon the application to-day.

THE case in which Mr. Farrell, a horse dealer, sued Colonel Heathcote for the price of a horse which the latter had purchased from the plaintiff, was decided yesterday, Mr. Spencer, Judge of the Small Causes Court, giving a verdict for the amount claimed.

THE opening of the Eden Theatre (Mr. John Wilson's new venture), which had been announced for to-night, has been postponed till Monday, the recent rain having retarded the work of construction.

THE annual report shows that the net stamp revenue for the year 1882-83 was greater by upwards of eighty thousand rupees than that for the year before. The incidence of stamp revenue is highest in Calcutta, where it runs to four annas seventeen pies, but taking Bengal as a whole the incidence on [illegible] two annas eleven pies. The [illegible]ries much in different [illegible]nstances. One worthy [illegible] instance, at Rungpore [illegible] property-relations with [illegible] stamps to the

WHEN is the four-and-a-half-anna stamp to be issued to the public? an upcountry paper asks. And why, again, should we not have a unified one-anna stamp for both postal and revenue purposes? It will be a day of wholesome reform which will see the four different ways of sending a telegram, and we cannot say how many ways of stamping a letter, finally merged in some more simple processes.

THE Allahabad paper says:—"An announcement that may be confidently made and will give general satisfaction to the mercantile community in India at any rate, is that the new Finance Minister will be a steadfast upholder of the policy favoured by his predecessor in the encouragement of private enterprise, especially in respect of indigenous manufactures."

THE Topographical Surveying Party which was at work on the Kohat frontier last season will, it is stated, be amalgamated this season with the Biluchistan Topographical Party. The work to be done by the Biluchistan Party, thus reinforced, will consist of four different undertakings. The first of these will be the expedition to Takht-i-Sulieman, under Major Holdich, R.E., which, as noted the other day, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Next, there will be a regular detail survey of the country west of Dera Ghazi Khan. The third undertaking is the survey of the country between Fort Munro and the Gomal Valley. Lastly, two officers of the party will be detached to accompany Sir Robert Sandeman, who starts next month on a visit to Kharam, Panjgar, and South-West Biluchistan.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper, a newsletter has been received from Cabul saying that the Ameer has not appeared in Durbar for several days, and has postponed his intended journey to Candahar and Herat. His chief attention is directed to revenue matters. Additional taxes are being levied; and the land settlement, as it existed under Ameer Sher Ali Khan, is being completely changed. The income-tax levied on Hindu merchants is exceedingly unpopular, and is said to be affecting the trade between Cabul and Peshawur. The Ameer has several times openly stated in Durbar that the British Government gave him no encouragement to visit India.

"COMMEMORATION DAY" at Sanawar Asylum was this year a very brilliant affair. Sir Charles Aitchison attended the festival and delivered a short address, in which he gave some excellent advice to the boys. Above all, he said, they must be taught to avoid that fault, so common in India, of looking down upon manual labour as something beneath them and in itself degrading. He concluded his address as follows:—

"Remember that no boy is responsible for the abilities, such as they are, with which he is born; but every one is responsible for the use he makes of them, and in these days hard-working mediocrity is of more esteem, and does more good in the world than talented indolence; and the honest and industrious labourer is a better man than the spendthrift gentleman. Do not go about the world with your hands in your pockets, waiting for something great to do. It will never come if sought in that way. But, as Carlyle says, do the duty that lies nearest you, and your next duty becomes easier. Do honestly and conscientiously your little duties, put your hand earnestly to the work appointed you in the sphere of life in which God has placed you. That is the best way to train yourselves to do greater things if the opportunity should come, and to fulfil the object which the founder of this institution had in view, viz., to make you consistent Christians and intelligent and useful members of society."

AT St George's, Hanover-square, the week before the mail left, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. W. Wollaston Groome, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, and Miss Emma Sophia Colvin, eldest daughter of Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G. The bride came with her father, Sir Auckland Colvin, by whom she was given away, and was received at the church door by her six bridesmaids. The bride wore a beautiful dress of ivory satin, trimmed with flounces of Irish lace, and over a small wreath of natural orange-blossoms a tulle veil was fastened to the hair by two diamond stars, the gift of M. Sinadino, and she carried a large bouquet of stephanotis and orange-blossoms, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were attired alike in dresses of cream Surah silk trimmed with swansdown, muffs to match, with the addition of bunches of mountain ash and white heather, and cream straw steeple-crowned hats, trimmed with lace and marabout feathers. The bridegroom presented each with a gold bangle. The wedding-party afterwards adjourned to Bentinck-street, where they were received by Sir Auckland Colvin. In the course of the afternoon a telegram was received from His Highness the Khedive, offering his congratulations on the event.

THE *China Mail* publishes the following account of a collision between a P. and O. steamer and a couple of Chinese craft at Hongkong:—"As the P. and O. steamship Sumatra, Captain Fairtlough, from Bombay, came into this harbour to-day, she had the ill-luck to run down one junk and a small cargo boat. The cargo boat was reduced to matchwood, and the junk was jammed up on to one of the wharves. The junk's bows were smashed, and altogether she is a complete wreck. She had a heavy list to starboard, and gradually sunk. It appears, from what we can learn, that the tide, being rather stronger than usual, took charge of the Sumatra, and swung her bows round so as to render the mishap unavoidable. The loss to the owners of the junk is variously estimated at from 3,000 dlrs. to 8,000 dlrs. She carried six cannon, and was very deeply laden.

A TELEGRAM has been received in London from the Tichborne Expedition in Australia, stating that about 12,000 persons in Sydney and neighbourhood had signed a petition to the Legislature asking that the lunatic Cresswell should be entrusted to Charles Orton, who has declared positively on affidavit that the man Cresswell is his brother Arthur Orton. Mr. John Wigley, of Grove Hall Lunatic Asylum, Bow, formerly employed in Darlinghurst Gaol, near Sydney, where Cresswell was temporarily confined, has also made an affidavit stating that the "real name of Cresswell was Arthur Orton." A meeting was called to consider this fresh intelligence, and it was probable that a deputation would be appointed to seek an interview with the Earl of Derby upon the subject.

THOUGH the political importance of Mr. Gladstone's trip to Copenhagen is *nil*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, its personal interest is considerable. "Mr. Gladstone, it may be noted, is older than any of the Sovereigns whom he entertained. King Christian, though he is after the Emperor William the oldest among the ruling potentates of Europe, is only sixty five, while the King of Greece and the Emperor of Russia are each only thirty-eight. The King of Sweden, who, though he has just been at Copenhagen, was apparently not at the dinner, is fifty-four. But though Mr. Gladstone was the oldest in years, he was no doubt in spirit the youngest and most light-hearted of the party. Sovereigns, as a rule, have many cares to age them, and certainly those just assembled at Copenhagen are no exception to the rule. King Christian had lost two provinces before he had been on the throne a twelvemonth, and has a constitutional crisis on hand at this moment. The Ministers of the King of Sweden are now under impeachment. The throne of Greece is one of the uneasiest in Europe, and what anxieties haunt the Emperor of Russia no man needs to be told."

TELEGRAMS received at Copenhagen from Professor Nordenskjold, dated Thurso, state that the expedition commenced its voyage on the ice at Autleitswik on the 4th of July last. Sledge parties succeeded in proceeding for a distance of 130 kilometres, and in reaching a height of 500 feet. The Laplanders then continued the journey in snow shoes for a further 230 kilometres, [illegible] a height of 7,000 feet. The whole of the region traversed was a desert of ice, thus proving the non-existence of open water inland. It is stated that this is the first time that human beings have penetrated so far into the interior of Greenland. An expedition despatched at the same time to the north-western coast succeeded in obtaining valuable scientific information. The researches made by Professor Nordenskjold show that the cold stream on the Eastern Coast is unimportant, and that the coast may therefore as a rule be accessible to steamers in the autumn. The expedition returns *vid* Keykiavik.

INFORMATION, which was received on Sept. 17 at Liverpool, states that the recent terrific storm off the Canadian and American coasts has been fatal to at least eighty fishermen, whilst the loss in vessels and material has been very heavy. One fishing schooner, named the Wachussett, passed through a course which was strewn for some thirty miles with floating wreckage. When the storm burst over the spot the men made desperate efforts to reach their vessels, but the sea rose with such suddenness and violence that in most instances the design of the poor fellows was frustrated. All of the Wachussett's crew reached her, and as she was driven before the tempest, she passed time after time capsized dories with their late occupants clinging to them for their lives. The Wachussett could offer no succour to the men who perished. Upturned boats were passed every minute, and in almost every instance many of their former occupants had been drowned. It is stated that the most moderate estimate of the loss of life puts it down as eighty men, whilst at least 200 dories were carried away or smashed.

SOME time ago it was announced that one of the first actions of the Government would be a vigorous effort to stamp out the slave trade in Egypt, and now the work seems to have commenced in earnest. Quite recently the gendarmerie succeeded in capturing near Assiout a large caravan, consisting of about two hundred and fifty slaves; and now they have arrested Ali Saidi, the chief slave-dealer in Cairo. He was to be tried by court-martial in a few days. Among the slaves found in his possession were six females—three Circassians and three negresses. Five of them received their freedom, but the sixth—a beautiful Circassian girl—absolutely refused to accept the proffered liberty. It is not known whether the future of the five liberated girls has been properly assured.

THE *Spectator* lately published a short and rather neat poem on "Buddha," signed "A. C. Benson, Addington Park, Croydon." Of course, remarks *Truth*, a father is not to be held responsible for his son's opinions; but it will certainly be taken as a sign of the times that a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury should publish some verses in vindication of a "heathen" religion and declare that Buddha himself

"Halts only at the threshold of the throne."

THE following amusing dialogue, which took place the other day between an official and a number of revolutionary peasants in the neighbourhood of Agram, illustrates the nature of some of the causes which have brought about the present troubles of Austria:—"We wish," said the peasants, "to see the papers in which the new taxes are written down." "I have neither papers nor new taxes." "Tell that to somebody else, sir; we know very well that you have brought the papers." "I assure you it is not so." After a long parley, which ended in a search for the documents on the official's body, the peasants at last believed him, and one courageous spokesman asked, "So the new taxes do not exist?" "I assure you that they do not." "And we have to pay no taxes according to the length of our moustache?" "Most certainly not." "Neither according to the number of children we have?" "What are you thinking of?" "Neither according to the number of eggs in our houses?" "Who ever told you such a thing?" Thereupon with loud exclamations of joy the peasants, who had gathered together from many different parishes, dispersed to their homes. Similar stories equally baseless have, however, played a prominent part in some of the greatest revolutions recorded in history.

THE Rev. Dr. Badger, London, received the following telegram from the Sultan of Zanzibar, dated 15th Sept., 9 a. m.:—"There was a grand holiday here yesterday. Sir John Kirk, accompanied by Admiral Hewitt and all the naval officers at the station, called upon me and presented me with Her Majesty's letter, together with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. I am much rejoiced at this mark of cordiality, and thank Her Majesty heartily. Please publish this in the newspapers. Hope you are enjoying good health.—SULTAN."

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued by the Admiralty for H. M. ships Champion, Daring, Flying Fish, and Kestrel, on service on the China station, which had been ordered home to be paid off, to be recommissioned at Hong Kong. The new crews will be taken out in the troopship Orontes, and were to embark at Portsmouth about the 1st of October.

A CORRESPONDENT at Patras writes on the 5th inst:—"Labourers are scarce and wages very high, as all who can go off to work on the Corinth Canal, where they get 6f. to 8f. a day and wine. Yesterday I was coming over from Zante, and the steamer was crowded with Cephaloniate peasants going up to Corinth and Calamata. At the present rate of progress the Canal ought to be finished well within the stipulated time—four years ought to suffice for its construction. I do not think, however, that it will ever pay.—*Nous verrons*."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of Sept. 15 says:—"Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, who was gazetted a Lieutenant-General on Tuesday last, makes a pretty considerable jump, as he passes over the heads of thirty-three senior Major-Generals; but no favour has been shown him, as he was entitled to the step by right of seniority on the Indian list of the Royal Artillery."

THE 1st Sikhs from Abbottabad are to march almost at once for Dera Ismail Khan, to supply the escort of the survey party which, under Major Holdich, R.E., explores the Takht-i-Sulieman, at the end of this month.

THE Indian Government sailing-ship Czarewitch, Captain W. C. Hotham, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 9th instant in tow of the Indian Government steamer Dagmar, Captain Haveland. There were on board Captain and Mrs. W. Fuller and five servants, Sub-Assist. Comy. Genl., and one native Comisst. Inspector. She will sail for Kurrachee on the 15th instant in tow of the Dagmar, with 6 European officers, 10 native officers, 390 rank and file, 81 followers, and 6 horses of the left wing and head-quarters of the 1st Regiment, Madras Pioneers. The following are the names of officers:—Col. H. S. Robinson, Major E. H. Eyer, Surg.-Major E. Fawcett, Lieut. H. D. Keary, Lieut. R. A. Ritherdow, and Lieut. R. M. Rainey. The following details will also embark:—Captain Hadden, R. A., Lieut. Bennett, 3 followers, and one horse of the 2nd Grenadiers N. I., and 19 men of the Medical Dept. &c. The left wing and head-quarters will arrive from Poona on the 15th instant by a special train, and will embark from Sassoon Dock.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PARRY, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, proceeds home on fifteen months' leave. Surgeon-Major J. G. Grant, A. M. D., retires from the service.

THE following postings have been made:—Lieutenant Blackburn, East Kent, Major Dixon, Royal Irish Regiment, Major Seppings, South Yorkshire, and Captain Kelly, Border Regiment, to the first battalions of their respective regiments; and Major Anstruther, Manchester, and Major Bowles, Derbyshire Regiments, to the 2nd battalions of their regiments.

LIEUTENANT G. H. LOCH, lately employed in the Commissariat Department, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer in the 3rd Goorkhas.

THE permanent rest camp at Allahabad will be regularly opened for the season on the 21st instant.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Colonel Eustace Hill, M. S. C., Major J. T. Cummins, M. S. C., Squadron Officer 4th Cavalry H. C., at Aurangabad, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command. Major Cummins obtained his majority in June last. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Havelock (Madras Staff Corps), Commandant 1st Infantry (now on furlough), has obtained four months' extension of his leave. Lieutenant Shakespear (Royal Irish Fusiliers) has joined his appointment as Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Lingasoogoor, on probation.

FAILING TO ATTEND PARADE.—Private Robert Kelly, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, was tried by a district court-martial, at Bellary, on the 25th ultimo, and charged (1) with having, when a defaulter confined to barracks, been absent from defaulters' drill; and (2), with making away with articles of his regimental necessaries and clothing. The prisoner pleaded guilty to a number of previous convictions. The court, under the Presidentship of Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. Broughton, 27th Regiment N. I., found him guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for three hundred and sixty-five days, and to make good the missing articles of his kit. The sentence has been confirmed by Brigadier-General W. A. Gib, C.B., Commanding the Ceded Districts.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared before Mr. Cooper, and laid an information on behalf of Dossibai and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, charging Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, the brother of Dossibai, with defamation.

The information stated that the accused, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, had filed a suit in the High Court against the complainants to recover a sum of Rs. 10,000, which he untruly and fraudulently alleged to be due by them to the estate of one Jafferjee Tyebjee, deceased, of whose will he was one of the executors. In the midst of the hearing Heerjeebhoy submitted to a decree against him, and paid the costs of the complainants. In 1881 a suit was filed by the complainants against Heerjeebhoy to recover the value of certain pearls, and a consent decree was passed in their favour for the amount claimed by them, with costs. The complainants further alleged that a suit was also filed against them in the High Court by Dorabjee, the brother of the accused, to recover the sum of Rs. 3,000, alleged to be due on a promissory note, but after the hearing of the suit, the claim was dismissed. In the month of August last a pamphlet in English, with a printed letter signed "Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff," headed "for private circulation only," and dated Bombay, 1st March, 1883, was circulated through the post and received by several persons in Bombay. The pamphlet, amongst other statements, contained the words "the perpetrators of forgeries," which the complainants said alluded to them. It also contained reports of the proceedings of the abovementioned several suits which were one-sided and incomplete. The imputations contained in the pamphlet were alleged by the complainants to be wholly false and untrue, and the one-sided version of the proceedings was calculated to deceive, and had been intended to, and did, create a false impression in the minds of the readers with regard to the merits of the several suits. The complainants accordingly charged the accused with defamation for maliciously making imputations calculated to harm their reputation.

The following is the letter referred to in the information:—

"Bombay, 1st March, 1883.

"Sir,—The following pages are humbly submitted for your perusal, to show that on a technical point of law a flagrant miscarriage of British justice has taken place, and by which the perpetrators of forgeries and perjuries have escaped condign punishment and exposure, and I am suddenly ruined by the losses incurred through the law suits referred to therein, and have naturally come into heavy debt of persons whom I should have avoided; and rather than pass through the Insolvent Court, I have resolved upon commencing life anew in a foreign country for the sake of my creditors, who are very few indeed, and whose sufferance I beg to solicit for a few years to enable me to meet them for a settlement.

"After reading these pages a question will naturally arise to all sensible and respectable persons, whether Dossibai, and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, are fit and proper persons to be admitted into society, and which I leave the public to decide.—I am, sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF.

The magistrate said that he would consider the information and make an order in the case on Saturday (to-day).

ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC S[illegible]

THERE was a much larger assemblage to witnes[illegible] the sports of yesterday than on Thursday; and there is no doubt that there was more "go" exhibited in the events of the last afternoon as compared with the first. Some of the performances were most creditable—notably the putting of the shot, the ½ mile race, and the "Victoria Cross Race." The "Christy Minstrels" were on the spot again, and created considerable merriment in the Consolation Race, in which they all competed in character. Though no time was kept of the Obstacle Race, it could hardly have been run quicker than Macgregor, the winner, did it. The Officers' Tug-of-war caused a good deal of excitement, and those who took part in it must be very sensible of the fact to-day, for the struggle was most unexpected and the strugglers untrained. The following is the detail of events, together with the results:—

HIGH JUMP. (2 Prizes.)

1. Bombardier Clements.
2. Bombardier Evans.

There were only three entries. The winner cleared 4 feet 7 inches; Evans an inch less.

VICTORIA CROSS RACE. (3 Prizes.)

1. Bombardier Quinlan.
2. Gunner Feeney.
3. Gunner Ottaway.

This is a novelty in the way of races. The competitors run 50 yards, when they come upon an equal number of comrades supposed to be lying *hors de combat* in action; these are picked up, shouldered or otherwise, and a race back ensues to the starting point. Sergeant Bryant fell near the winning post with his burden, when the other three passed him, and won in the order given above.

HURDLE RACE. (120 yds., 10 hurdles and 3 prizes.)

1. Gunner Macgregor.
2. Bombardier Stanford.
3. Gunner Evans.

A very close race. Macgregor won by about a yard, and three quarters of that distance only separated Stanford and Evans. Time 15½ seconds.

NATIVE FOLLOWERS, 200 YARDS RACE. (3 Prizes.)

The competitors were terribly pumped over this race and dropped down at intervals till only three were left in it. The apparent winner fell 10 yards from the post, and the man next (8 yards behind) romped in first. The remaining two came in anyhow.

PUTTING THE SHOT. (3 Prizes.)

1. Bombardier Stanford (8-1 R. A. C. P. Dn.)
2. Private Hinchley (4th King's)
3. Gunner Fitzgerald. (8-1 R. A. C. P. Dn.)

This event was open to the whole garrison and the ships in harbour. Bombardier Stanford, a very muscular man, won easily, putting the 18lbs. shot 32 feet.

Then followed a Children's Race.

HALF MILE RACE. (2 prizes.)

1. Bombardier Evans.
2. „ Stanford.

This race was open to the whole garrison and ships in harbour. A very exciting and close race, the winner being nearly overhauled at the tape by Stanford, who "stayed" a trifle too long. The pace was fast throughout, which accounts for the distance being done in 2 mins. 28 seconds.

OFFICERS' RACE.

This race fell through altogether.

SACK RACE. (3 Prizes.)

1. Bombardier Quinlan.
2. Trumpeter Goulter.
3. Bombardier Oxdale.

This was run, or rather jumped, in many heats. Encumbered with sacks round their nether limbs, the ordinary method of locomotion was impossible, and leaps *a la* kids had to be resorted to, which must have taxed the endurance of all who competed.

OBSTACLE RACE. (3 Prizes.)

1. Gunner Macgregor.
2. „ Sheridan.
3. „ Sullivan.

This was an easy win for Macgregor, whose progression was faultless. The distance was about a quarter of a mile, the obstacles being a low bar to be jammed under; a phalanx of gun carriages to be climbed over, as also a sort of huge skeleton flogging machine called a "gyn"; a vaulting arrangement; a rope entanglement; and finally, a crawl through barrels.

CONSOLATION RACE. (3 Prizes.)

1. Gunner Betts.
2. Trumpeter Pierce.
3. Gunner Hunter.

Should have been called a "Costume Race." The Christy Minstrels all competed, "Banjo" coming in first, Concertina second, and Tambourine third, each with his pet instrument.

FINAL TUG OF WAR. { A prize for each of the men forming the winning team.

The final heat in this was won by the 9—1 R. A. Scottish Dn., who did almost as they liked with their adversaries, the 4th (King's) Regiment, who were a very light team.

The officers of the Artillery then pulled with a team of the officers of the garrison, and for the second time the gunners scored.

PRIZE FOR THE NEATEST COSTUME.

Gunner Jones secured this, his running attire having been deemed by the judges the best.

OLD SOLDIERS' RACE (3 Prizes.)

1. Corporal Hughes.
2. Sergeant Bryant.
3. Gunner Baldwin.

One of the best races; the winner coming in about 2 feet ahead of the second. Time 14 3-5 secs.

CRICKET.

THE following are the teams for the cricket match to-day, Military *vs.* Gymkhana:—

MILITARY	*vs.*	GYMKHANA.
Major Gyll, R.A.		Mr. Blackwell.
Capt. Challenor, R.A.	„	Buchanan.
Sergt. Oxlade, R.A.	„	Edwards.
Lieut. Carleton, 4th K.O.	„	Gould.
Lt. C. Merriman, 4th K.O.	„	Penny.
Lieut. Hunt, 4th K. O.	„	Roberts.
Lieut. Piers, 10th N. I.	„	Stiven.
Lt. Newnham, 10th N.I.	„	Thorburn.
Lt. Woodhouse, 10th N.I.	„	Whitehead.
Maj. Rowlandson, S.C.	„	Wilkins.
Capt. Stopford, R.N.		Another.

POLO.

A MATCH was played yesterday evening between the members of the Byculla Club and Non-Members, and after a well-contested game the Members won by 2 goals to 1. Of the goals obtained by the Members, one was given them by Mr. Gray, who was playing back, and ought to have known better; but the other was taken in good style by Mr. King. The goal for the Non-Members was hit by Mr. Symons. The riders were:—

MEMBERS BYCULLA CLUB.	NON-MEMBERS.
Mr. A. Craigie (Capt.)	Mr. C. Gray (Capt.)
Mr. W. A. Bankier.	Mr. E. A. Carter.
Mr. A. A. Conroy.	Mr. L B. Ker.
Mr. H R. King.	Mr. F. O. Pulman.
Mr. H. L. Pennell.	Mr. F. C. Remington.
	Mr. N. S. Symons.

THE BOMBAY COLLECTORATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A.," whose letter you published lately, has hit the right nail on the head. In re-opening the whole question, which was only touched upon, to be hastily closed again, in the original correspondence, he has rendered a public service to all those unfortunate Civilians who, to use his own words, "are receiving charitable allowances from the State for deferred promotion." One would think that the state of affairs which "A." indicates is so radically wrong that to point out its flaws would ensure speedy redress; but in dealing with the privileges of patronage, it is well not to be over-sanguine. We might, if we preferred that line of argument, leave the original characters entirely on one side and confine ourselves to emphasizing the fact which "A." has successfully brought into prominence, that (again quoting his words) "it is surely not good policy to tax the State heavily in the shape of personal allowances to Covenanted Civilians, merely to enable the Government for the time being to provide comfortable appointments for those whom you are pleased to call outsiders." Leaving our own grievances entirely on one side, we might, I say, insist upon any Government that understands its own interests at least considering this very cogent argument. Whether it would commend itself or not to the ruling powers depends in great measure upon the relative value of sound principles and the exercise of arbitrary patronage in the minds of those to whom the question is presented for consideration. Descending for a moment from the general to the particular, I should like to point to the appointment of Mr. Pestonjee to the post of Talukdari Settlement Officer, as another instance of the treatment the Civil Service is now groaning and travailing under. It is true that that appointment does not affect the senior members of the service, as the supposed appointment of Mr. Hart to the Collectorate of Bombay might have done; it was not therefore surprising to me that no proportionate stir was made about it. I have long ago learnt that the legal maxim "De minimis non curat lex" is in full applicability with regard to these and similar service matters. At the same time, it takes away one of the prizes of the junior members of the service, and contributes to that block in the ranks which necessitates the State being taxed to support the impoverished Civilians who have fallen victims to the mistaken conferment of appointments proper to them on outsiders. This is surely a subject upon which, commencing with "A.," letters through and through the alphabet might be written by persons vitally interested. Personally I consider myself disinterested in thus following "A." into the breach, because, as a matter of detail, I should be likely to suffer pecuniarily if several of these pleasing little anomalies, the chief of which is the application of the personal allowance scheme, were to be rudely knocked on the head. Yet it appears to me so monstrous that the grievance complained of by "A." should be allowed to continue unprotested against, that I waive considerations of present expediency and throw in my feeble protest unhesitatingly with that of "A." There is nothing really to be added to his carefully reasoned letter; and were it not that I know well that an agitation, however just and irrebuttable, cannot be supported for any length of time by the exertions of one man, I should for many reasons have preferred to have held my peace.

B.

s[illegible] not [illegible] exagg[illegible] genial mo[illegible] and individu[illegible] between the te[illegible] demonium there is [illegible] point, however, I can[illegible] been stationed in the la[illegible]

The pellucid sky of our [illegible] especially favourable to the [illegible] celestial phenomena; so none [illegible] spite of all adverse and malignant [illegible]ences, a star of the first magnitude has [illegible] o'er our horizon, and charmed the eyes of all [illegible] To abandon metaphor (it's really much too [illegible] that sort of game), I may as well say at once that [illegible] theatrical star I allude to. A few weeks ago so[illegible] officers of the garrison, with a zeal which cannot be overpraised, and with an energy which cannot be sufficiently wondered at, determined one particularly hot day to make a gallant attempt to rouse the station from the lethargy in which four months of an Aden hot-season had steeped it to the lips. Their object was beyond all praise from every point of view; for the proceeds of the performance were to be devoted to the purchase of bedsteads for the Sailors' Institute, which was unhappily entirely destitute in this respect. Need I add that complete success attended their efforts; and that poor Jack, when overcome by the heat of the weather, or incapacitated from any other cause, can now repose beneath the kindly shade of the benignant Institute on the luxurious charpoy of Oriental fame?

But to return to my star. The pieces chosen were not exactly new, but still, no doubt, they were new enough for Aden, and in neither was the plot too intricate to be followed and understood by the poor climatically etiolated brains of the audience.

"A Cup of Tea" has been played before in Eastern climes; but never, I venture to say, did a more perfect Lady Clara enchant the eyes and ears of an enraptured audience. *Poeta nascitur non fit* is admitted by all, but few acknowledge there is such a thing as a born actress. That Mrs. Anderson is thus favoured by nature is, nevertheless, a fact, for in this her first performance on any stage, she has stepped at once into the front rank as an exponent of light comedy. Lady Clara Seymour herself was on the stage; never for a moment was the illusion dispelled. The high-born beauty, resolved on reading her dissipated husband a lesson, was played to the life; and nothing was omitted, either in bye-play or direct acting, that could heighten the realism of the scene. Lieut.-Colonel Byam, as Sir Charles Seymour, acted with the skill and verve of a practised amateur, and thereby materially contributed to the success of the piece. Captain Ford, as Scroggins, also showed himself no novice before the foot-lights; and the only fault I have to find is that he did not quite look the part of the vulgar clerk. Mr. Broughton, as Joseph, was marvellously made up; and if his asides were not as skilfully managed as they might have been, a good deal of the blame may be ascribed to the limited stage accommodation.

The performance concluded with "Mad as a Hatter," the well-known farce by Marshall. Major Dalgety, as Mr. Crotchety Fuzzleton, was fearfully and wonderfully disguised, and looked the part of the eccentric old gentleman to perfection. His acting also was excellent, and on the whole the gallant Major deserves the greatest credit for his spirited rendering of such a thankless part. It is not often that an amateur who is not a low comedian can be found to enter so thoroughly into a character which necessitates his appearing in ludicrous situations. Captain Ford was splendid as Charles Harebrain; his part suited him thoroughly—especially in the love-scenes. The two mad-doctors were represented by Lt. Col. Byam and Mr. Bredin. The former, save for a heavy moustache, which hardly looked professional, was capitally made up, and did very effective business with his gold-rimmed *pince-nez*; but the latter, as Mr. Wye Zed, F. R. S., was not quite up to the mark. His general get-up reminded one more of a barber's block than anything else, and his incessant bye-play with a pair of abnormally long hands was extremely fatiguing to the spectator. Private Kray, as Bob, was good, but there was too great tendency to facial exaggeration, and too much appeal to the gallery to render it an artistic performance. Maria Lane was played by Private Middleton, whose make-up as the pert servant maid, was admirable. His acting also was meritorious, and far in advance of what one usually sees in soldiers' performances. For the hour or so that the farce lasted, Mrs. Anderson became Fanny Fuzzleton in reality. An intolerably loud orchestra having ceased, the curtain rose and disclosed "a thing of beauty" which has become in our memories "a joy for ever." Seated in a comfortable armchair, embroidering an elaborate pair of slippers, and clad in garments whose details to us, poor males, are indescribable, but whose *tout ensemble* was, was—words fail me—the youthful and lovely Fanny at once took the house by storm. Every word distinct, every action according to Hamlet's famous dictum; never did a débutante receive a warmer or better-deserved ovation. To the best of my humble power, I congratulate Mrs. Anderson on the enormous success she achieved, and when, as is inevitable, she appears in a piece and with accessories more worthy of her marvellous histrionic talent, I only hope I may be there to see.

A letter from "A Roving Correspondent," which lately appeared in your contemporary, has excited some amusement and not a little indignation here, on account of the curious inaccuracies with which it is plentifully studded. The writer is evidently a prophet of no mean calibre, and possesses, moreover, the faculty of seeing far deeper into a mill-stone than ordinary mortals. His views regarding the future of Perim and its Coal Company are magnificent, and almost suggest the idea that if the latter has hitherto flourished "without . . . a single advertisement," it has at length for some cause or other broken through its iron resolve. One reason why the Perim Coal Company should succeed is said to be that there are no quarantine regulations in force in that happy port, whereas those "incidental" to Aden are of the most stringent description. Any one would suppose from this that Aden enforced quarantine on its own account, and not in self-defence in order to avoid the quarantining at Suez of all ships that touch here, when homeward bound from all Indian ports save Bombay, as well as from China, Australia, &c. Once let the sagacious sanitary people in Egypt find out the existence of Perim and its company, and see if they don't promptly insist on the most stringent quarantine regulations there for all steamers that arrive from Bombay. Up to the present the insignificance of the little island has saved it, but if many more advertisements appear, it is not impossible that its fame may even penetrate to Alexandria. The roving prophet declares that 6,000 tons of coal are to be maintained in the depôt at Perim, but he omits to say whence the necessary labour is to come. A few lucid prophecies on this head would be interesting and instructive. It is rather amusing to read the severe way in which our prophetic rover lectures Government on its responsibilities, and lays down the law regarding what should be done for Perim and its "comparatively large civil population." Nothing less than an experienced Governor, if you please, will suffice in place of the present young and inexperienced subaltern; and to assist the mighty man in his onerous and important duties there must be—"civil functionaries!" The latter phrase is delightfully vague and prophetic, for it would cover anything from a beadle and hangman to the House of Lords, but there it is as plain as print can make it. Civil functionaries are indispensable for the Perim of the future. The poor Sub-in-Command of the Sepoy Detachment comes in for some of our prophet's most scathing satire; "he has no duties and no responsibilities, sleeps for two months at a stretch (he says he only wishes he could), and largely indulges in the reprehensible vices of novel reading and tobacco smoking." This is terrible; so the prophet "presumes the India Office and Indian Government will see that this state of things can no longer exist." Although this maligned young officer is thus said to have no responsibilities, it appears, according to the prophet a little lower down, that all the Civilians (with a big C) are placed under him. This is where the shoe pinches. The officer commanding the outpost at Perim is empowered to administer a dozen lashes to any one "below the rank of a menial servant." Could it be possible that our prophet was thus victimized! No one above the rank of a menial servant has lately visited Obock and Zaila as well as Perim, and yet the roving prophet asserts that he has done so. The inference is obvious. The prophet's cool assertion that there is "a total absence of even the most routine military duties on the part of officer and men" at Perim is, as our lively neighbours say, *un peu trop fort*. Roving prophets should be more careful when they meddle with what they do not comprehend. They may as a body be better able to see into mill-stones than other people; I freely admit it; but there are some things they do not understand. The military authorities here, I take it, are quite aware how duty is carried out in the outpost at Perim; and if they are satisfied, prophets also, whether roving or otherwise, should be content, and not excite themselves in searching after mares' nests. To put it quite plainly, the statement that military duties are not duly performed at Perim is entirely devoid of truth. Not being a Frenchman, I shall say nothing about the remarks on Obock and Zaila; but it does seem a little strong to assert that the French gentlemen resident at the former place are engaged in the export of slaves to the Arabian Coast. One should be very cock-sure on the subject, before venturing to publish such an exceedingly damaging statement. It is also open to question whether the assertion that the efforts of H. M. ships in the Red Sea to suppress slavery are "perfectly futile," is correct; but the Royal Navy knows how to take care of itself, and so I say no more.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Re Bhasker Crustna Govind, deceased.

10-83—Balkrishna and B.—Dhunva, wife of Vithul Boodoo vs. Luxmon Ramchunder—Prescot and W.

31-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper), Currim Adum[illegible] vs. Mahomed Adumji and others—Tyabji and [illegible]

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Judgment.

90-81—Jafferson, B. and D.—The Hon'ble Joh[illegible] and others vs. Heerjibhoy Hormus[illegible] others—Pestonji K., A. and H. and C[illegible]

For consent decree.

658-76—Shapurji and T.—Khurshedji Ru[illegible] Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday [illegible] ford and B., and C. L. and N.

414-77—Shapurji and T.—The Admin[illegible] Nusserwanji Merwanji Pand[illegible] ford and B.

320-83—Tyabji and D.—Jaitha[illegible] Venayek Ramchund[illegible]

115-82—Smith and F.—Ke[illegible] das Bhooderji a[illegible]

To spe[illegible]

In the matter of the [illegible] of 1866 and [illegible] ment of A[illegible]

Chalk and W[illegible] petiti[illegible]

m[illegible] mem[illegible] questi[illegible] was rule[illegible] Report. O[illegible] connected wit[illegible]

That the 55 yea[illegible]

That the general [illegible] is required to aid the [illegible]

That the retirement [illegible] offered, without restrictio[illegible]

That the establishment [illegible] tion and Revenue Branches o[illegible] be separated from the ordi[illegible] charges.

That there should be a complete [illegible] Military Works Branch from the [illegible] Department.

That the department should be constitu[illegible] civil basis.

That there should be equal treatment of [illegible] Engineers and Royal Engineers in the case [illegible] appointment to the higher posts, and in the eventuality of a reduction in the strength of the department.

That Royal Engineers retired under the Warrant of 1881 should not necessarily vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department, stipulating however, that this should apply only to officers who have had long continuous service in the department.

That at the same time it deprecates the present practice on the part of Royal Engineers of making a convenience of the department during short periods of service.

The Committee also passed resolutions:—

That the Provident Fund be optional for all present members of the department, and be calculated at 4½ per cent. per annum compound interest, credited half-yearly.

Also that the recruitment of the department by Civil Engineers from England be in future effected partly by a return to the original Stanley system and partly from Cooper's Hill.

Notwithstanding a strong Secretariat element, the Committee, as a whole, refuses to give its support to the scheme based on a system of increments laid before them by the Government of India. It is of opinion that such a system is quite inapplicable to a large body of professional men of varied merits and qualifications, among whom it is in the interests of the State to reward conspicuous examples of zeal and energy. It believes such a radical change uncalled for; nor does it see any circumstances which would render the working of the gradal system more difficult in the case of the Public Works Department than in that of other branches of the public service. It would prefer such a modification of the present system by a readjustment of grades and proportions as to ensure a more rapid and even flow of promotion. Its recommendations as enumerated above, would, it thinks, effect this, if accompanied by the following provisions:—

The flow of promotion to be so regulated as to give reasonable expectation of an officer reaching the 1st grade of Executives in the 20th year of service.

A guarantee to be afforded of promotion to Executive, III grade, and Executive, I grade, after 12 and 22 years of service respectively.

The pay in the I, II and III grades of Executives to be increased by Rs. 50 per mensem.

That officers drawing salary of Rs. 550 and under be classed as Assistants.

The Committee further points out that it is impossible to improve the position of the department without the expenditure of money, and urges on Government the necessity of recognising this principle.

It will be seen that the Committee in a general way adheres to the line pursued by the Civil Engineers' Defence Committee, with the general support and approval of the department.

In view of the fact that the Simla Committee was composed of heterogeneous and in part antagonistic elements, its resolutions have necessarily been the outcome of a series of compromises. The department should not therefore be disappointed if the Committee shall appear in its report to speak with a somewhat uncertain voice, more especially as it is generally understood that the views of the President and the Secretary do not coincide with those of the majority. The Civil Engineers may, however, congratulate themselves on the whole as to the results, which are largely due to the extraordinary unanimity with which the department declared its preference for the gradal over the incremental system in the numerous letters received by the various members of the Committee from all classes of Civil Engineers and from all parts of India.

It now behoves every Civil Engineer to express his cordial support of the action of the Committee in rejecting the incremental system, lest any further endeavours be made to revive the proposal.

Though the Committee, as stated above, was not allowed to deal in its report with the question of the net military pay of the Royal Engineers, the subject is treated of by certain members in the appendices attached. The principles laid down by the civil members are equality of pay and a fair distribution of the higher administrative appointments.

The department will feel grateful as well to those members of the Committee who have waived their personal predilections in deference to the expressed wishes of the Civil Engineers, as to those who have steadily and persistently upheld the true interests of the department."

In connection with this subject, it may be noted that the following circular has been issued by the Civil Engineers' Defence Committee, Bombay, to all Civil Engineers in the Department:—"The Civil Engineers' Defence Committee, Bombay, takes this opportunity of pointing out that the appointment of the Simla Committee, under the orders of the Secretary of State, is the latest result of its representations, and is a striking proof of the efficacy of combined action. This among other recent events, should bring home to the whole department the advantage of supporting, by regular subscriptions, what is being done on their behalf. Doubtless, for want of confidence some of our members have hitherto refrained from contributing their share. We trust that there will be no further hesitation on the part of those gentlemen of rendering their assistance to the good cause, and that they will at once send a subscription of Rs. 12 for 1883, with a promise of the same sum annually, to Messrs. Grindley, Groom, and Company, Bombay, to be credited to the Civil Engineers' Defence Fund. Arrangements are now on foot for supporting a paid secretary in England."

FRANCE AS A NAVAL POWER.

IN view of the present policy of France, in pursuit of the establishment of a Colonial Empire, (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes,) authentic details as to the *materiel* and *personnel* of the French Navy will be of value. The following particulars, accurately compiled from official sources, are entirely trustworthy, so far as documents issued by the French authorities for the use of the Navy are to be depended upon.

I have before me the authentic and official list of the French Navy, published in April. The Naval force of France is chiefly recruited from the Inscription Maritime, which comprises the whole adult male population of the French seaboard engaged in the fisheries, from the age of 18 to that of 50. No man or lad can join a fishing-boat whose name is not down on the registers of the Inscription Maritime, and he is bound between 18 and 25 to serve a term of apprenticeship as a seaman on board a man of war for not less than three years. It is, as a matter of fact, about five years on the average, and after his discharge he is liable, up to the age of fifty, to be taken from his boats and his nets, and to be sent to one of the military ports, Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, or Toulon, and there shipped for an undetermined period of service. The number of men thus liable to serve is in round numbers 120,000; but this includes a number of dockyard hands, shipwrights, &c. The largest number ever called out was 62,000. At this present time of writing the number of men afloat or in naval barracks at the ports specified above is exactly 37,837. They are admirably officered. The Navy in France is, *par excellence*, the aristocratic and hereditary service. There are 15 vice admirals, 30 rear admirals, 100 post captains, 200 commanders (*capitaines de frégate*), 350 first class and an equal number of second class lieutenants, 420 *enseignes de vaisseau*, or sub-lieutenants, and 115 midshipmen of the first class. These are the combatant officers. In addition, to attend t[illegible] the engines of steam-ships, there are 73 enginee[illegible] hydrography and torpedoes are attended to [illegible] officers of Engineers. The Commissariat is [illegible] ed to by 424 officers. I note, in additio[illegible] the list, 601 sanitary officers, 24 ch[illegible] pursers, 160 storekeepers, and [illegible] seamen. The above is the force [illegible] to be afloat. In addition, for do[illegible] ing purposes, there are four [illegible] commander, 24 lieutenant[illegible] fessors or drill masters, and [illegible] class middies on board a t[illegible] al men will see at a gl[illegible] to be told, namely, th[illegible] hardly sufficient fo[illegible] would be very in[illegible] great naval war. [illegible] men is likely t[illegible] must be born [illegible] him does n[illegible] French m[illegible] years o[illegible] school[illegible] he is [illegible]

I [illegible] de[illegible]

[illegible] as [illegible] e is [illegible] s only [illegible] z., 45c., [illegible] same, and [illegible] he has not [illegible] ot think her [illegible] in screws. The [illegible], is a 9652 ton [illegible] a central fort. [illegible] uns, 34c. and 27c. [illegible] launched no longer [illegible] already obsolete, her maxi- [illegible] ess being only 20c. She has [illegible] arries 12 heavy guns, indicated [illegible] Next I find in the list four [illegible] he most formidable character, but [illegible] on the slips—namely the Hoche, [illegible] arceau, and Neptune—their tonnage is [illegible] eir length 100 metres 60c.; their armour [illegible] s amidships, 45c.; and they are to carry [illegible] ns of 34c. in their turrets and 14c. on their [illegible] deck. But as they are not afloat, nor likely to [illegible] e for some time, their being included in the list is perhaps, meant to delude a too confiding public. The same remark applies to the Charles Martel and the Brennus, ships designed in giant proportions. They are to be built of steel; their length is 105 metres, their tonnage 9780, the thickness of their armour 44 centimetres, and their armament peculiar. In their turrets they are to have four 34c. guns, eight 14c. guns and seven revolving cannon on their upper deck, and are to have not less than three screws. When afloat they may prove something astounding, but as yet they are on the slips at Toulon and Lorient. As for the rest of the ships in the list of first-class ironclads—Redoutable, Richelieu, Savoie, Suffren, Surveillante, Trident, and Valeureuse—they are, with the sole exception of the Redoutable, of the old obsolete type. The Redoutable is 8858 tons, and carries 14 very heavy guns. You will gather from the above that, as regards first-class ironclads, France is not up to the level of either England or Italy. The French Admiralty seems aware of this themselves, as with, I believe, the exception of the Valeureuse, there is not one of these line-of-battle ships in commission.

On the other hand, they make ample use of their second-class ironclads, which are all wooden ships of a serviceable class, varying from 3700 to 5880 tons. As they are all or nearly all afloat or available, I subjoin particulars of them :—

1. Alma—3770 tons, armour thickness 15c., 10 guns (10c. and 12c.), 1896 h.p., crew 313.

2. Atalante—3770 tons, armour thickness 15c., 12 guns (19c. and 12c.), 1640 h.p., crew 372.

3. Bayard—5881 tons, maximum armour thickness 25c., 13 guns of from 24c. to 12c., 4556 h.p., crew 450; now *en route* to Tonquin as flag ship of Admiral Courbet.

4. Belliqueuse—3406 tons, armour thickness 15c., 12 guns (4 19c., 4 16c., 4 14c.), 1227 h.p., 340 men crew.

5. Duguesclin—5869 tons (the only iron ship of this class), armour thickness maximum 25c., 12 guns (4 24c., 6 14c., 1 19c., 1 12c.); ready for launching, or quite recently launched.

6 Jeanne d'Arc—3770 tons, armour thickness 15c., 10 guns (4 19c., 2 19c., 4 12c.), 1884 h.p., crew 313.

7. La Galissoniere—4203 tons, armour thickness 15c., 12 guns (2 24c., 4 24c., 6 10c.), 2370 h.p., crew 376.

8. Montcalm—3621 tons, armour thickness 15c., 12 guns (2 24c., 4 24c., 6 10c.,) 1830 h. p., crew 350.

9. Reine Blanche—sister ship to Montcalm, but the h.p. is 1860 and the crew 313; similar in all other respects.

10. Thetis—similar in every particular to Reine Blanche.

11. Tromphante—4176 tons, armour to thickness 15c., 14 guns (4 24c, 2 24c., 1 19c., 6 14c., 1 12c.), 2400 h.p., crew 357.

12. Turenne—5881 tons, armour thickness, maximum 25c., 12 guns (4 24c., 6 14c., 2 19c., 1 12c.), 3955 h. p.; crew 450.

13. Vauban (launched only last year, not made her trial trip yet, but fitting out), 5869 tons, armour thickness, maximum 25c., 12 guns (4 24c., 6 14c., 1 19c. 1 12c.), crew 450.

14. Victorieuse—4176 tons, armour thickness 15c., 15 guns (2 24c. in central fort, and 2 24c. in turret; 1 19c., 6 14c., 4 12c., on deck), 2214 h.p., crew 367.

These fourteen ships really constitute what may be called the available and practical naval ironclad force of France. But it is powerfully supplemented by its first and second class cruisers, a description of vessels in which competent judges assure me they beat us. I subjoin a list of them :—

1. Arethusa—(wood), 3356 tons. On the slips at Toulon.

2. Armorique—(wood), 2889 tons, 14 guns (14c.), 1050 h.p., crew 359.

3. Duquesne—(iron), 5522 tons, 21 guns (h.p. not given), crew 550.

4. Flore—(now off Madagascar), 3303 tons, 15 guns (12 14c., 2 14c., 1 12c.), 1465 h.p., crew 420.

5. Iphigenie—3192 tons 20 guns (18 14c. 2 16c.), not made her trial trip yet.

6. Magicienne—3365 tons, 21 guns (16 14c. 4 14c., 1 12c.), 1402 h.p., crew 500.

7. Minerve—2750 tons, 14 guns (14c.), 1157 h.p., crew 416.

8. Naiade—3284 tons, 20 guns (13 14c., 2 14c., 2 16c.), h.p. 2700 (not commissioned yet).

9. Pallas—36 8 tons, 34 guns of 16c. and 14c., 2700 h. p., crew 520.

10. Themis—3365 tons, 18 guns (14c.), steam power not given, crew 450.

11. Tourville (under orders for Tongking)—5522 tons, 21 guns (14c. and 10c.), 7466 h.p., crew 450.

12. Venus—2750 tons, 14 guns (15c.), 1308 h.p., crew 412.

There are two more vessels on this list, the Dubaurdien and the Sfax, but as they are not launched yet it is unnecessary to do more than mention them. These first-class cruisers have great steaming powers, and though they would be simply nowhere in an encounter with an ironclad, a few of them might interfere very seriously with the commercial navy of a maritime kingdom.

In addition to the above, France possesses a most useful class of vessels, cruisers of the second class as they are officially called. They are, as a rule, smaller than the first class, differing chiefly by their armament. The largest carry 15 guns of 14 centimetres, and their tonnage varies from 1107 to 4387 tons. Then there are 19 third-class cruisers, tonnage ranging from 1099 to 1643 tons, and carrying from six to eight guns (14c.). Many of them are on duty in Chinese waters. Of the 16 first-class gun-boats, it may be said that they are fit for the work in which they were usually employed—guarding the fisheries and such coast-guard duties, and nothing else. There are also four second-class gun-boats of an average tonnage of 365 tons, used as tenders. But, *per contra*, France, in her iron-clad gunboats of the first and second class, possesses a most formidable class of vessels. They are all of the same type per class, namely, the first class are all on the following model :—Extreme length 55 metres 20c., extreme breadth 12 metres 30c.; depth, 3 metres 50c.; mean draught, 3 metres 60c.; tonnage, 1639; armament, one 27-centimetre gun in a turret, and two 10c. guns at bow and stern. Of these vessels there are four, Acheron, Cocyte, Phlegeton, and Styx. There are also four ironclad second-class gunboats, Fusee, Grenade, Mitraille, and Flamme. They are all of the same type, extreme length, 50 metres 30c.; extreme breadth 9 metres 94c.; depth, 5 metres 15c.; mean draught, 3 metres 15c.; tonnage, 1045 tons; armament, one 24c., one 10c., and two revolving cannon. No details of their speed are given; nor is the fact mentioned that they are fitted for the launching of torpedoes, which, by the way, is also the case with the cruisers. Of the thirty-five large transports the Vinhlong, which is now under orders for Cochin China, is a hospital ship, with accommodation for eight hundred men; and some of them, like the Shamrock, the Annamite, and Bienhoa, are especially built for tropical service. There are also 22 avisos, or despatch boats, nine avisos de flotille, and twenty-three steam launches mounting one or two guns. I need not, I think, mention the old paddle steam sloops or old sailing ships quietly mouldering away in the various dockyards.

But there is another element in the French Navy—namely, the floating batteries for coast and harbour defence. Of these there are 23. The most formidable are the Terrible (turret and spur ship), 7884 tons, and the Tonnant. The details as to their armament, &c., are somewhat conflicting. Another important feature in the French Navy are the torpedo boats, and the torpedo-launching boats. Of these there are not less than 21 in course of construction, five of which are intended for service on the high seas. In addition, there are 14 of these formidable vessels afloat. Their steaming powers are very great. One of them, tried at Lorient on July 12 1880, kept up a speed of 19·80 knots for three hours, and for one half-hour that of 20·15 knots. The torpedo boats carry the torpedo, and have to get [illegible] longside the enemy's ship to launch it. The [illegible] pedo launching boats carry the automatic [illegible] do, and discharge it from a distance. [illegible] add that the Small-arm Department of the [illegible] vy is well attended to. On board each [illegible] e repeating rifles on the Krapatcheck [illegible] h are meant to be used by the best [illegible] in the tops. [illegible] from the above succinct account [illegible] aval Power is still formidable, [illegible] sea-going heavy ironclads is [illegible] of Italy or England. But [illegible] gun-boats, which latter. [illegible] regard as *la Marine de* [illegible] bly taken the lead.

[illegible] RKS.

[illegible] rights have [illegible] attention [illegible] t to be [illegible] r post [illegible] than [illegible] ss [illegible]

[illegible] said I: 'I [illegible] ciously a very [illegible] violet eyes, a [illegible] nd a neat boquet [illegible] d I said somewhat [illegible] on me for interfering [illegible] in a devil of a hurry, [illegible] this for me.' 'Well, sir,' [illegible] s fairly flashed as she slam- [illegible] upon the desk, 'this is the [illegible] er cursed,' and she said it in [illegible] and so loud as to attract the at- [illegible] eral passers, two or three of whom [illegible] felt the blood pump from my heart [illegible] heeks, and, recognising the false position [illegible] placed in, I simply said, 'I care to have no [illegible] s with you. Just send that message, and [illegible] ry up.' To which, as she marked some cabalistic [illegible] gures on the message, indicating by no manner of means the exact time of its filling, she replied as a parting shot, 'It wouldn't be a bad idea for you to study manners.'" The story, if it illustrates nothing else, is a fine instance of the truly feminine gift of putting one's adversary in the wrong. Whether the public like paying for being put in the wrong when they are clearly in the right is another question.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LAW AND LAWYERS IN AMERICA.

It would be affectation to pretend that the arrangements for the visit of the Lord Chief Justice and his colleagues to the United States have been viewed by the profession to which those learned persons belong with perfect complacency. The error may only have been one of form; but there has been a want in these arrangements of that individual spontaneity which gives grace to hospitality, and, except in one important particular, the whole expedition has worn a certain resemblance to the personally conducted tours of the excellent Messrs. Cook. The Lord Chief Justice, again, may have been imperfectly reported in the telegraphic despatches, and it must be admitted that he is a speaker to whom faults of taste can rarely be imputed; but, as we have already observed he does not seem to have been happy in the old-fashioned rhetorical artifice of self-depreciation which he has adopted. In a country in which all lights are taken from underneath all bushels, it is not well that a great functionary should "disable himself," as used to be the custom with speakers of the House of Commons on their election. Lord Coleridge professed himself to be old, weary, and absorbed in perpetual astonishment that he had scaled the height of the Chief Justiceship of England. Now Lord Coleridge's profession would not be at all "surprised to hear" that a distinguished university man, who was the son of a judge, had always supposed it possible that he might one day be Lord Chancellor or Lord Chief Justice; that Lord Coleridge, so far from being tired of his work, was pursuing it with enthusiasm; and that he did not regard himself as particularly far advanced in years. These might be the suspicions of the English Bar; but in America the national habit is to rate a man at his own valuation of himself, and there is some little danger that the Lord Chief Justice may have been taken at his word.

No doubt it was again unfortunate that, in the presence of the Judge of Divorce Court, Lord Coleridge should have spoken of the United States and Great Britain as united by the most sacred ties, and should have declared that those whom God had joined together man should not put asunder. Man, even man of so ignoble a type as Mr. Jefferson Brick, has frequently managed to bring about a separation. But it is quite true that in law, which was Lord Coleridge's special subject, the connection between the two countries is of a very remarkable kind. England has given to the Americans many, perhaps most, of their moral and physical characteristics and far the largest part of their political ideas. It has given them their literature and all the main lines of their political Constitution; but, above all, it has given them their law, with the back-bone of the ancient system and most of the integuments unaltered. Codes and statutes have left the substance of the parent English law virtually untouched in nine-tenths of the States. In this particular, British authority, supposed to have died at the Revolution, yet speaketh. The British King and the British Parliament still lay down, through the law which proceeded from one or other of them, rules of life for Americans which they dare not disobey. The old idea that English law is the perfection of human reason has very much died out in the country which once believed in that audacious maxim; but it is still acted upon by Americans as if it were true, and the lives of three-fourths of the nation are affected by it at every turn. Thus the Lord Chief Justice of England is unquestionably the symbol of a most real and most practical influence which English history exercises over the people of the United States; an influence vastly more powerful than that exerted by the peculiar machinery for making new laws which the Americans set up at the Revolution and called their Congress.

Mr. Bright is fond of complimenting the Americans on their freedom from the incubus of an Established Church. It is not easy to understand at first sight why there should be so signal an advantage in a hundred and odd equal sects predicting damnation for one another in the next world, and in the want of any unity of ideas concerning the most important branches of life and conduct in the present life. But the close observer of the United States will soon perceive that established law has there supplied the place of established religion. Owing to the unquestioning reception by the Americans of a system consisting of the English common law as interpreted by the English courts, the nation as a whole follows the same principles of conduct and morality. They are sucked in by the young American in his childhood; they rest, like religion, on tradition and authority; like some religions, they are established and endowed; and in the United States they are thought to be beyond controversy. When new facts arise the numerous American Legislatures meet them with new provisions; but there is the smallest possible alteration of the original English basis. Judged by the standards of law reform which have come to be adopted in England, American law is in an extremely backward condition. It is not so much that the American legislators shrink from desecrating it by reform as that they have not yet reached the stage of thought at which law reforms suggest themselves. The United States are, in fact, as much governed by law and lawyers as were the States of the Church by the Pope and theology; and in the former there are at present hardly any signs of disaffection.

There is one judge in the United States who is at least as great a personage as the Lord Chief Justice of England. The American courts and Bars are mostly local; but the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is quite unique in his own dignity and power, and in the dignity and power of the tribunal over which he presides. King, Lords, and Commons, if they combine, can defy Lord Coleridge and his puisne judges; but the Supreme Court of the United States can defy the President, the Senate, and the House of Assembly, however much they may be of one mind. The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution of the United States; but its great authority is shown less by the powers theoretically confided to it than by the fact that the longest, the costliest, and the bloodiest of modern wars was fought to set aside a single one among its decisions, the judgment in the once famous "Dred Scott" case. It seems a commonplace to say that there is nothing like this among ourselves; but it is a most formidable commonplace. Where is the authority which decides questions arising upon the construction of the British Constitution? May we even add, where is the British Constitution itself? Where does the legislative authority of the House of Lords begin and end? What is the extent of the powers of the Crown? There are no debates now-a-days on constitutional law: if a doubtful point arises, the caucuses adjure the House of Commons to settle it in its own way, and without regard to any other of the organs of government. It would almost seem as if the theory were gaining ground that the British Constitution as a whole was only tolerated until it could be radically transformed. It is possible that some men now alive may live to understand that about the most terrible of dangers is a Constitution in a state of flux, left to the mercy not of a court of justice proceeding on fixed principles, but of a Legislature falling more and more every year out of harmony with its theoretical composition and coming more and more under bondage to a single one of its constituent parts.—*St. James's Gazette.*

A WESTERN STORY.

The genuine American desperado is now almost a being of the past. That lawless society of miners, living in its atmosphere of blue shirts, slouched hats, and six-shooters, has gradually been transformed into a less adventurous and more civilized community. A collection of wooden shanties may still be called a city, and may still be deserted at an hour's notice. But it is no longer inhabited by bands of rowdies and roaring swash-bucklers. The "road agent" and border ruffian still remain, but they are cold-blooded in their misdeeds, and are warmed by none of the romance which made their predecessors famous. All we have left are Bret Harte's dramatic pictures of wild camp life and the rude Cymons of the Californian gorges. If the painter of Western manners were to shoulder his blanket, sling his six-shooter in his belt, put his note-book in his pocket, and go in search of fresh adventures, he would never discover another "Poker Flat." A few weeks ago one of the last of the old free-living devil-me-care frontiers men met his end in a drunken fray at Monterey, a small town in Mexico. He had been drinking hard during his visit; a trifling dispute with the police arose, he was remarkably "handy" with his six-shooter, and could see straight enough to kill the officer for presuming to dog his footsteps. The officer's own weapon unfortunately went off in his fall, and the bullet lodged in his opponent's leg. He was immediately surrounded, and after holding his enemies at bay for a few seconds, covered with wounds, was at last overcome and died a few days afterwards. It is an episode from his life which we have to tell.

Some fifteen years ago Jeff Miller was a State ranger, stationed at a remote frontier post-town. Every man carried his life in his hands. There was danger from friend and foe alike. The Comanches and the Lipan Indians were masters of the surrounding territory, and could swoop down at any moment upon the little town. Rough miners, unkempt trappers, desperate gamblers, constituted the [illegible] society of the frontier post. The pleasures of this [illegible] eerful community were chiefly taken at a casino, [illegible] re a ball was held every night. The discordant [illegible] ent appeared in "St. Louis Sal," a "fresh and [illegible] g" blonde. At the casino she swept every- [illegible] fore her; ranger, rowdies, gamblers, fell [illegible] s. Before twenty-four hours were over [illegible] was shot for her coquetries. She never [illegible] never swore, which was unusual. [illegible] ff Miller, the ranger, fell in love with [illegible], attracted by her charms, physical [illegible] One night what is called a [illegible] nt" took place. Two cow-boys [illegible] picturesque compound), mad [illegible] nd Sal's eyes, set to. The [illegible] mbatants "leaped from [illegible] ere "elevated with [illegible] The fair cause [illegible] terror, and threw [illegible] of one of the men. [illegible] n't?" Then one [illegible] them struck her to the ground and shot his opponent dead. Turning round with the smoking pistol in his hand he was confronted by Miller, who shot him through the head with admirable coolness. Jeff lifted the unconscious woman in his arms and carried her to a little adobe house close by. The next day the hero and the heroine of the adventure settled down to domesticity in a small "jocal" on the outskirts. Both of them mended their ways. She gave up the delights of the casino, he forsook the post whisky. "He was very kind and tender to her, and she loved him with that unselfish, hungry affection which a dog has for his master. He stopped play and never drank, and one day an old acquaintance, who was drunk, sneeringly advised him to 'take to preachn'." Society was surprised in fact, but silent, for Jeff Miller was "handy" with his firearms.

And so matters went on for a while, much to the benefit of both. One night Miller arrested a "rustler," whose friends attempted a rescue. He shot one man, and was fighting his way to the door of the saloon, when a friend of the prisoner covered Miller with his revolver. He was a dead shot, and Jeff would have probably been either killed or badly wounded; but just as the gambler's finger pressed the trigger a woman sprang between them, and when the smoke from his pistol cleared away "St. Louis Sal" lay on the floor all bathed in blood. This was so unexpected that the ranger and his prisoner were forgotten, and Jeff got outside the saloon with him safely. (It does seem a little odd that Jeff should have troubled about his prisoner at such a moment.) Cocking his six-shooter, he rushed back into the saloon with "blood in his eye and revenge in his heart." Sal's murderer had fled, and they had lifted her up and placed her on a billiard table. Jeff threw himself beside her. "Genuine tears flooded his eyes as he bent down to kiss her, and his voice trembled when he whispered her name."

"Speak to me, little queen," he said.

She opened her eyes, and they were flooded with a great warmth of love. She held out her hand and he raised it to his lips.

"It'll soon be over, Jeff," she said, faintly. "I have always been true to you since that night, and now you known that I love you."

It cost her a great effort to say this, and a spasm of pain contracted her face. She made a sign, and he lifted her up and placed her arms about his neck.

"Kiss me, Jeff, she whispered, and when their lips met hers were already damp with the dew of death.

He continued holding her there, but she never spoke again, and died in his arms. He buried her under a big pecan tree just back of the little jocal, where she used to sit on pleasant evenings singing and sewing, and at the head of the mound set up a rude stone cross, on the face of which he chiselled deep the two words, "Little Queen."

He never spoke about her afterwards, but he began to drink again, and quitted the service. "I did not see him again for years," says the teller of the story. He always expressed a desire to "die with his boots on," and as will be seen from the tragedy at Monterey, he had his wish.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHEAP & GENUINE
BEST BORDEAUX COGNAC.
3 to 1 star.
Samples can be seen in the office of
M. SPITERI & Co.,
No. 11, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	,, 33 0	—
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, ..	60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, ..	,, 44 0
MOSELLE. From Messrs. Fuchs & Riesel, Leipzig.		
Josephshoefer (still)	,, 24 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Leib raumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ...	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Josephshoefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	,, 30 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
ITALIAN WINES. From Messrs. Rizzetti & Ray, Turin.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	—
Vin Girginlino Secco	,, 16 0	—
Barolo	,, 18 0	...
Nebialo	,, 18 0	...
Monforte Wine	,, 20 0	—
Vin Pinot Bianco	,, 22 0	—
CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	—
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, ...	,, 28 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St. Julien	,, 28 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	—
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	,, 30 0	—
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	—
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	,, 31 0	—
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky *	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. ***	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, ...	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	...
Romford Bitter Ale	,, 4 8	...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale	,, 4 8	,, 3 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints.
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 5 0	,, 4 8
SUNDRIES.		Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	...
Do. do. (Superior)	,, 20 0	...
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	...
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	,, 8 0	...
Dc. do. Pints		,, 6
	Bottles.	Tins.
Condensed Milk per doz.	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs	per lb.	0 10
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small ,,)		1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)		1 8
Do. de. do.		0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1 6
do. do. do.		0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1 6
do. do.		0 12
Saussischen (Small Sausages)		1 8
Sellery (Celery)		0 14
Do. do.		0 10
Do. do.		0 9
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)		1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)		1 6
Rehpain (Venison Pate)		1 3

Nett Cash.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co, Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as under :—

By order of Ebram Peermahomed, Esq., and on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Bertha, marked P, 6 crates, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, and 42 size enamelled bowls.

20 dozens sick feeders.

3 cases K. O. hanging lamps.

2 ,, scented brown Windsor soap, and 1 case white card threads.

Few pairs ladies' boots, one lot of fresh York hams.

A large consignment of St. John' asbestos fireproof, red, buff, white and black paints; one case metal watches, one case calf and kid skins, a collection of rare oleographs in rich gilt frames.

6 casks of rich cut glass ware containing decanters, water jugs and caraffs, wine glasses, tumblers, &c.

A consignment of very handsome pattern of Brussels carpet rolls, suitable for halls, &c.—Just imported.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece of ground together with the buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay on the Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement about 280 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 218, and bounded on the east by a foot-path at Parel Road, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by a public road, and on the south by the property of Moolgee Cooverjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BLASTING FUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

ex s. s. "Clan Maclean."

20 casks white tape blasting fuse.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 13th October, 1883.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF THE REMAINDER OF THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS, &c., in splendid and elegant Gilt Frame, by the best Artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 23 cases oleographs, comprising the following subjects :—

First April, Winning the Gloves, Antwerp, Repose, Breakfast for Three, The Painful Puppy, Proposal, Scene in Iceland, Swiss Farmyard, Sheep Reposing, Flower Girl, Ship-builders, Young Anglers, The Prince of Wales, A Good Charm, Waterfall on the Ice, In the Park, On the Shore, The First Swallow, King Pleasure, Rendezvous, Sunset, Mountain Pass, Cupids, Scene in Midland, Sporting, After the Battle, On the Terrace, Gems of Beauty, In the Nursery, In the Garden, and many other subjects, steel engravings, photos, coloured prints and chromos, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and paintings are on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 13th October, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chesnut Arab galloway, very quiet.

1 handsome second-hand palanquin office shigram.

A powerful Kattywar mare, grand jumper, up to any weight.

A good dog-cart horse.

An office palanquin shigram, almost new, very light, sold as owner left to country.

A pony, 3 years old, goes well in harness and saddle.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome teakwood harmonium by "Alex nder," a first-rate double-barrelled B. L. C. F. gun in case with implements, complete, double-barrelled revolver in case complete by Adams, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong second-hand English-built double-seated glass-fronted miniature brougham, a handsome bay Arab horse, sets of brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of E. J. BARKER Esq., changing his residence. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome Chinese-pattern dinner, landscape-pattern, dessert, and gold-enamelled tea sets, best plated ware such as cruet stand, bread basket, revolving butter-pot, round waiter, ice pail, German-silver tumbler stands, a set of best plated spoons and forks for twelve persons, one pair fish knife and fork, tea set, cutlery, one double-barrelled breach-loading gun in case by "Thomson," six-chamber revolver by Adams, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture such as dining table in two pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dining-room arm-chairs, circular, pier, dressing and washing tables, easy, folding and drawing-room chairs, tete-a-tete couches, corner ornament stands, iron painted ornamental round flower stand, teapoys, English Brussels carpet, parian figures, small telescope, one oaken 16-stops harmonium by "Alexander," one violin and bow in case, blackwood four-post bedstead, camp cots, English camp bedstead, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, sets of single and double harness, hunting saddles, &c.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 handsome glass-fronted double-seated brougham with pole and shafts.

1 handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, waste papers, 1 large iron coffee mill, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM-BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the agents, sell by public auction at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, six cylindrical steam boilers, thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars apply to the manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On or about the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, very handsome large fish-pond with fish on stand, handsome large aviary with valuable and rare birds, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, real china vases and card trays, and table ornaments, a handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box, handsome powerful black Australian mare, a handsome grey Arab horse, one handsome English-built strong dogcart, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, and also in saddle, very quiet, sets of plated and brass single harness, garden pots, &c. &c., the property of W. MORRIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Esq., Cabinet-maker, to sell by Public Auction, at his shop, at No. 20, Kalbadavi-road, on MONDAY, the 22nd, and TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. each day, the overstock of very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, very handsome 5, 6, 8, 12, 20 and 36 lights hanging chandeliers, with rich cut shades, pans, and drops, very handsome real Tucker's plated 3 light hanging and wall argand lamps with drops, rich vine leaf and other cut glassware, best platedware, handsome large eight-days clocks, several pairs of plain and colored globe lamps, besides many miscellaneous articles, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues of the full details will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, in the old "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, large pier glasses in gilt frames, musical box with drum and bell, hanging five-lights kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, oleographs, bracket with mirror, rich table ornaments, almiras with plate glass door, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand piano by William Stoddart and Son, London, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. A. L. MACKENZIE.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

The day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, several large consignments of English, German, French and American goods, consisting of plated and glass ware, English carpets of sizes, cabinet ware, kerosine, table, vase, and hanging lamps, porcelain ware, hurricane lamps, cotton wicks, chimneys, and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c., &c., by order of Muncherjee Palonjee Writer, Esq.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th October, 1883.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

We have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES :

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1 8 0
Imperial Mixture	,, 1 4 0
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1 0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

The above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck of Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.

PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.

DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel Malvern.

DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Sweep, Cabriolet or Angular.

TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.

BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, Cee and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, as built for His Highness the Nizam, &c. &c.

Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

Gentlemen requiring Specimen Copies or wishing to subscribe are requested to order at once, as the number of copies originally intended to be issued is nearly bespoke, and the Review cannot be kept in type after publication.

It will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century, Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.

	Rs.
Rs. 20 per annum, or with mofussil postage	22 0
,, 11 for 6 months ,, ,, ,,	12 0
Single copies, per value-payable post	2

ARREAR RATES.

	Rs. a.
Yearly ...Rs. 25, or with mofussil postage	27 0
Half-yearly... ,, 13, do do	14 0

To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATES, Subscribers must pay—

Annual ... ...Subscriptions within 2 months.
Half-yearly... ... do. do. 1 month.

When Stamps are forwarded sufficient extra must be sent to cover discount, and when Cheques upon Mofussil Banks are sent, they must be drawn for an amount covering the exchange.

Single copies sent post-free by value-payable post for two rupees four annas.

Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street,
Calcutta.

GORGED LIVERS.

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia, headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4 p. 1, and As. 10, boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

We have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
1,376 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 9

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.............£[illegible]
,, 1881.............£[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,339,9

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,973 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris : RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy, in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more, chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !
GRIMAULT & CO.'s INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE ! NEURALGIA !
GRIMAULT & CO.'s GUARANA.

This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm." "Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derange[illegible] the Stomach or Bowels.

Agents—Bathgate and Co., Smith[illegible] Bonnerjee and Co., and Nob[illegible] Calcutta; Treacher and [illegible] Madon and Co., and N[illegible] and Co., Lahore; Peake[illegible] and Co., Bangalore; an[illegible]

"ROU[illegible]

CLEARS OUT RATS, [illegible] beetles, insects, drunk[illegible] Druggists. B. S. Madon[illegible]

NOTICES.

THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST.

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eardicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY.
Byculla and Fort.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEART BURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

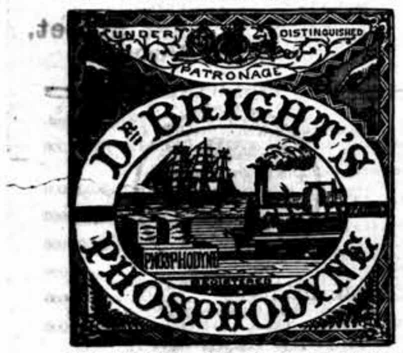
DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill London, E. C.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V Protected by Royal Letters Patent, R
Dated October 11, 1869.



THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulae, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap,
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6s., 11s., and 33s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; Barrie & Co. Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla & Lahore.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

CAUTION TO THE USERS OF "VALVOLINE."

IT has come to our knowledge that a Cylinder [illegible] der the name of [illegible] RATE than the [illegible] IOR QUALITY. [illegible] and Consumers [illegible] "VALVOLINE," [illegible] e Manufacturers, [illegible] EVER sell to Oil [illegible] Registered Trade [illegible] be had through us [illegible] DOWN & Co.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W. C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.

TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.

"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (British Med. Journal)

"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (Lancet)

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

"SYMPATHETIC"	CONCERT GRAND FULL COMPASS PIANOFORTE, Solid Mahogany ...	Rs. 1,750
Ditto	GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Full Compass, Solid Mahogany ...	,, 850
Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ebonized Ditto ...	,, 900
Ditto	COTTAGE PAINOFORTE, Black and Gold ...	,, 650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"	SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid American Walnut or Rosewood.	,, 650
Ditto Ditto	COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 500 and ...	,, 650
Ditto Ditto	GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Extra Compass, 7¼ Octave, Overstrung in Solid Ebonized Case...	,, 900
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES	OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Solid Rosewood...	,, 750
LIPP	GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Rs. 650 and ...	,, 750
"BIJOU"	OR TRAVELLING PIANO. This is a Cottage Piano with a Compass of Five Octaves, the case is of solid wood, and it has an entire Iron Frame cast in one piece. The above has been specially constructed for district use. Size 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. Weight 160 lb. Price...	,, 300

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.

Full particulars on application.

Piano tuned and repaired; reduced rates for twelve and six months' Contract.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 100 to ... ,, 800

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOODALL's HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6*d*., 1*s*., and 2*s*. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1*d*. packets, and 6*d*., 1*s*., 2*s*., and 5*s*. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1*s*. 1½*d*. and 2*s*. 3*d*. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6*d*. and 1*s*. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER

Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.

The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3*d*. and 6*d*. each.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!! and unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6*d*., 1*s*., and 2*s*. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.

Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6*d*. and 1*s*. each.

Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.

Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2*s*. 9*d*., 4*s*. 6*d*., 11*s*. and 33*s*.

PROPRIETORS:
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCALLA & POONA.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo*," (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwicksh Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand - asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to [illegible] disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the [illegible] ding mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I can[illegible] sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthles imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

CTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

YARRO
SMALL STEAMERS & STE
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 mi
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inche
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT A

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LOND

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED a new stock of thin fashionable suitings suitable for the present and coming season; also HOMESPUNS, SERGES, DIAGONALS, and the new material for DRESS SUITS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.; also WHIP-CORDS, BEDFORD-CORDS, VELVET-CORDS and every material for RIDING and RACING BREECHES; all specially elected in London by one of the Managers of the Company.

This department is under the supervision of experienced English cutters both in Bombay and Secunderabad. We guarantee fit and style equal to the leading West-end London Houses.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quarce Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE THE THE
CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH ONLY BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH ESTABLISHMENTS IN BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH THE BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH WHERE BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH YOU CAN BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH PROCURE BRZAAR, Ld.
CASH AT EUROPEAN PRICES BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH ALL BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH REQUISITES FOR A BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH SEA VOYAGE BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH OR BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH UP-COUNTRY JOURNEY. BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH NEW GOODS FOR ALL BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH DEPARTMENTS BAZAAR, Ld.
ARRIVE BY EVERY MAIL.

ESPLANADE ROAD AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
CARNAC ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
& EAST STREET, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,

FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy an despach.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings. [illegible] whose

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER [illegible] lass of castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every [illegible] l kinds, Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of [illegible] and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required. [illegible] have secured

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we [illegible] he quality. such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee [illegible] ive quotations

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and [illegible] importation, for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake thei[illegible] manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

THE GR
HAS T
MEDIC
OVERWH
ACCOMPANIE
PROVING
THE GREATEST M
DISCOVERE

For cleansing and clearing the blood [illegible] it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Dise[illegible] of all kinds, it is a never-failing and perman[illegible]

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3. NewOxford-street, London, England Sold by all Chemists.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an nfallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON TH G. I. P.R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum‡
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadlij
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor [illegible]
Biswa Brid[illegible]
Nandoor[illegible]
Jullum[illegible]aum*
Shea[illegible]

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar‡
Sindee
Boree
Kapri‡
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor [illegible]ga
Goolbu[illegible]abad*†‡
Shah[illegible]di
W[illegible]ulwar
N[illegible] Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagor
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

[illegible]olaba
[illegible]hurch Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andare[illegible]
Goreg[illegible]
Bere[illegible]nder
[illegible]ssein Road
[illegible]eraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo [illegible]
Goolw[illegible]
Wew[illegible]
Su[illegible]
B[illegible] Rd.
[illegible]odwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wasud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
B[illegible]rehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Bara[illegible]ree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Luctoran
Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes fo Refreshments.
[illegible]0 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

'SERIOUS REFLECTIONS'

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN
630 pages; Demy 8vo.; Cloth-bound. Price Rs. 3-8

COPIES CAN BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CKS AND COMPANY,

CH-MAKERS, GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

{ 1, East Street, POONA.

SOLE AGENTS
IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS OF
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART.
AND ALSO FOR THE
CELEBRATED BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
OF DOCTOR A. MENIST.

SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES,
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 16.

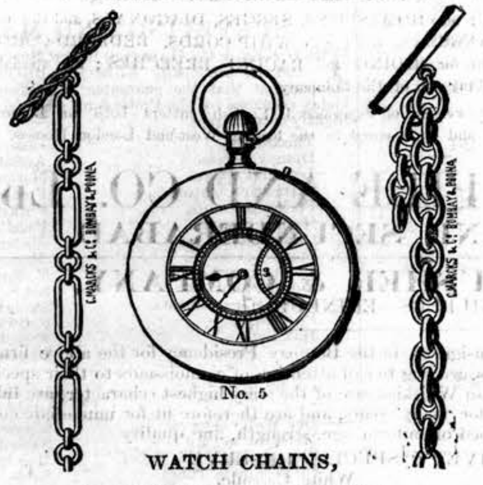
S,

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES,
In Gold from Rs. 65 to Rs. 3,000.
In Silver from Rs. 30 to Rs. 350.

LADIES' WATCHES
In Gold from Rs. 50 to Rs. 3,000.
In Silver from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200.

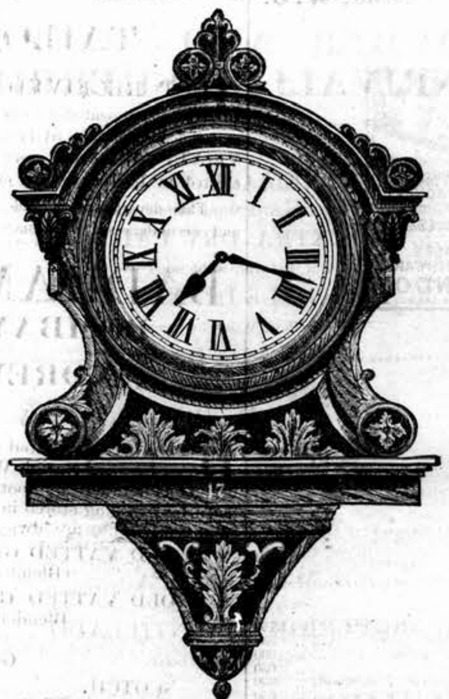
CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

No. 18.

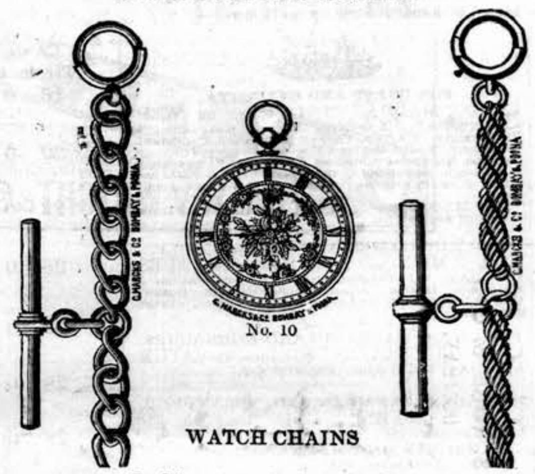


No. 5

WATCH CHAINS,
In Gold from Rs. 55 to Rs. 230.



No. 17.



No. 10

WATCH CHAINS
In Silver from Rs. 7 to Rs. 25.

PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

TEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

GOLD CHARMS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 60.

An endless variety, comprising "Kettledrum, Corkscrew, Anchor, Bell, Button-hook, Foot-rule, Greyhound, Fish, Quiver, Globe, Whistle, &c., &c., &c."

Plain Square Piano Rs. 750. Cash Rs. 650, or on the Hire System at Rs. 33 a month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square Piano Rs. 825. Cash Rs. 742-8, or on the Hire System at Rs. 36 a month for 24 months.

MENIST'S
PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

"SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES."
In Gold, Silver, and Steel

RIDING SPECTACLES.
In Gold only.

JAPANESE FOLDERS.
In Gold and Silver.

"TURNPIN CONICAL PANTOSCOPIC" SPECTACLES.
For Presbyopy or for long sight and the reverse for near sight, see Illustration.
In Gold and Silver.

MENIST'S
MINIMUM PRESSURE FOLDING EYE-GLASSES.
In Gold, Silver, German Silver, Steel, and Tortoise-shell.

EYE PROTECTORS.
Of all suitable tints and shades.
In Gold, Silver, and Steel.

Exposure to Solar Glare and Radiation, especially in the Tropics, is a frequent cause of serious injury to the eyesight; all those whose occupations oblige them to be much exposed should wear Menist's Eye Protectors

PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

TEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

Semi-Grand on three Legs, Rs. 1,375. Cash Rs. 1,237-8, or on the Hire system at Rs. 66 a month for 24 months.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S 18-carat GOLD AND GEM RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 1,150.

WEDDING RINGS, "REGARD," "FORGET-ME-NOT," "MIZPAH," &c. &c., made to order in the shortest possible time.

43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

1, East Street, Poona.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

NUBIAN THE ORIGINAL AND SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF BLACKING. NO BRUSHES REQUIRED. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork. Gives an even and brilliant polish which will keep for a week in all kinds of weather. Cheapest, cleanest, and best, for boots, shoes, harness, military accoutrements, patent leather, and all leather goods.

NUBIAN OIL PASTE BLACKING. In tin boxes. Well known as Army Blacking. Same as we now supply Her Majesty's Army and Navy. Prepared by steam machinery. Will keep moist in any climate, and is noted for a quick, brilliant, and durable polish, and little labour of brushing.

NUBIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING. In stone jars. Specially prepared by new process, causing the ingredients to thoroughly amalgamate, giving a polish equal to patent leather. Will keep in any climate. Cheapest and best.

NUBIAN LADIES' PET BOOT POLISH. Imparts a JET BLACK gloss to ladies' and children's boots, shoes, and leather goods, will not crack, peel, or harden the leather, or soil the skirts when wet. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork.

NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Smithfield Chemical Works, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Our goods are sold by dealers throughout the World; send for circular of specialities.

"CREAM"

"CREAM" "CREAM" "CREAM"

"CREAM" "CREAM"

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON," CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

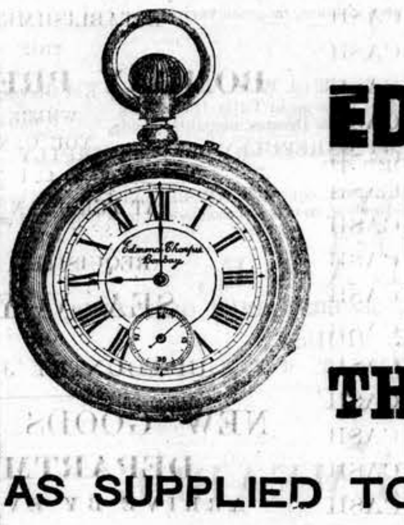
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India
Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

---

BY APPOINTMENT

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,



WATCHMAKERS IN ORDINARY TO

HIS HIGHNESS
THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER KEYLESS FULL JEWELLED WATCH, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front......Rs. 25 each.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Forwarded free of package and postage to any part of India per Value Payable System.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.

WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY. MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of heir Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected y the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

C. & R. LIGHT,
LONDON.

SECOND EDITION
REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK OF CABINET FURNITURE,
INVALUABLE TO SHIPPERS. — Price £2. 10/- — SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
As a Work of Art and Book of Reference it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.

THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH
(HEARSON'S PATENT)

A self-feeding reservoir pen, writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs

PENS TO REFILL (Fine, Medium, or Broad), IN NEAT BOXES.

MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

4¾ INCHES LONG

REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT

THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED

6 INCHES LONG

PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

FITTED WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN.
WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN.
N.B.—Flexible as Steel; durable as Gold.
ALSO WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED GOLD PEN.
Wholesale only of the Sole Licensees and Manufacturers,
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co's
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE

Is now Ready, and contains over 1000 Woodcuts, with Prices and Descriptions of
Playing Cards, Bezique, Games, &c.
Printed Books and Publications in general.
Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.
This Catalogue is [illegible] large Buyers and Shippers,
FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
THOS D

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ INDRADYNE is now extensively used, and the testimonials accompanying each bottle, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, pronounce it to be superior to all other remedies for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Prepared and sold by EVANS & Co., 144 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Also sold by LYELL & Co., Allahabad; LAZARUS & Co., Benares; JAMSETJEE & SONS, Meean Meer; HONEY & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Shircore & Co., Cawnpore.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 336, Oxford Street, London."

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

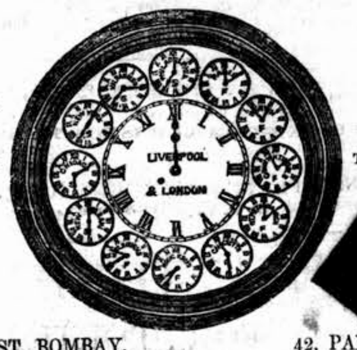
THE ROYAL FAMILY,

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

THE [illegible] GRAPHI

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

[illegible] ALTY,; &c.



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL [illegible] LL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

Printed and P
GEARY, at th
Row, Fort, Bo
AGENTS—L
hill, E. C.—P
lisher, Rue de
SPINK & Co.